The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,434—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. AUSTRALIA...	3364	600	T. Alderton	22nd Aug
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,
L. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	... 25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	...... 8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	.... 22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80	
,,	..II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130	
,,	..II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

S. S. ISCHIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 31st December, 1881, and 30th June, 1882, and the Report of Directors for the same period.

To declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th instant (both days inclusive.)

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. AGLAIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 20th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins......................Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.................. ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.........................Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
TO-DAY,
IN
THE TOWN HALL,
at 5-30 P.M. (Local time).

PROGRAMME.

1. ORGAN SOLO....."March in E flat"........*Westbrook.* MR. R. N. MANT.
2. SONG."If doughty deeds my lady please"..*A. Sullivan.* MR. J. C. R. JOHNSTON.
3. SONG......."For the old love's sake"........*F. Packer.* MRS. HARGRAVE.
4. VIOLIN SOLO......"Tarantelle" ....*Dancla.* HERR SCHMUCK.
5. SONG..........."Under the lime"...........*F. Cowen.* MRS. S. W. ANDERSON.
6. ORGAN SOLO........."Andande" ....*Guilmant.* MR. R. N. MANT.
7. SONG ..."The beating of my own heart"..*Macfarren.* MRS. HARGRAVE.
8. PIANO SOLO..Etude de Concert ("Orage, tu ne saurais m'abattre")..*Henselt.* MISS SCHMUCK.
9. SONG.."The Yeoman's Wedding Song"...*Prince Poniatowski.* MR. J. C. R. JOHNSTON.
10. SONG ...."It was a dream" ....*F. Cowen.* MRS. S. W. ANDERSON.
11. ORGAN.........March in "Scipio"..........*Handel.* MR. R. N. MANT.

ADMISSION Re. 1, by payment at the doors.
RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 2 each; Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FREDERICK LIDDELL STEEL has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm from 1st August.

WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. BRADY NICHOLSON has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm per procuration during Mr. JAMES DICKSON'S ABSENCE or until further notice.

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. MACAULAY and Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, Aug. 16, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. MACAULAY and Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, Aug. 16, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN ALPINE, arrived from London via Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF GRAM RAW & HORSE SHOES & NAILS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 15th Aug., 1882.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

TIMBER SALES.

TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned Timber to be cut and removed from the Dong forests, at the cost of the purchaser, during the season commencing from December 1, 1882 and ending June 15, 1883.

	Khandies.
Green Teak	600
Sissum (Blackwood)	150
Tewas	50
Bibla (Beo)	300
Haladwan	300
Sadro	400

Tenders are also invited for the following roughly squared Timber which is lying stacked at places from which it can be removed by carts :—

	Khandies.
Dry Teak	1,757 cut out in 1882.
Do.	1,140 ,, 1880.

Also for the right to work fifty Catechu furnaces for four months. Tenders for timber should state the amount offered per khandy of twelve-and-a-half cubic feet.

Tenders for Catechu furnaces the rate offered per furnace per mensem. Any further information required can be obtained by application to the office of the undersigned. Tenders should reach the office of the undersigned not later than September 6th next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. B. FRY,
District Forest Officer,
G. C.
Camp Nasik, 14th Aug., 1882.

NEW NOVEL.

RED RIDING-HOOD.
By the Author of "Olive Varcoe."

RED RIDING-HOOD.
By the Author of "With this Ring I Thee Wed," "Kiddle-a-Wink," &c., is continued in

FAMILY HERALD Part for July,
Which also contains the
SEASIDE DOUBLE NUMBER,
with
A COMPLETE NOVEL,
entitled
LOVE FOR A DAY,
By the Author of "Dora Thorne," "A Broken Wedding Ring," "From Gloom to Sunlight," "A Dead Heart," "Which Loved Him Best?" "A Golden Dawn," &c.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 470.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The *Australasian* says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 470.
The *Daily Argus* says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. ... Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct, from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	.... YELLOW SEAL .... A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	.... EXTRA DRY PALE .... A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	................PALE DINNER................ An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	... . VINO DE PASTO .... A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	...............OLD DRY................... Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	.... GOLDEN .... A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	.... SUPERIOR FINO .... Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	................MANZANILLA................. Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	...... SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ...... Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COURT & CO.,
10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair ..	Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7 0	Table Steels, each	,, 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH, IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair..	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives	,, 20 0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair.	,, 7 8	Table Steels, each	,, 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz...	Rs. 30 0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair	..Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives	,, 25 0		
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair.	,, 8 0	Table Steels, each	,, 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case .. ..The set complete, Rs. 70

The same as above with buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case .. ..The set complete, Rs. 50

The above cutlery is of the best quality, supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers, and Howson, Sheffield.

COURT & CO., 10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

MADE of Solid Black or Brown Ox-hide, a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious; fitted with first-rate double action locks and outside straps for wraps.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

PRICE LIST.

Inches......	20	22	24
Rs...	40	45	50

Less 10 per cent. Discount when remittance accompanies order, or if sent per V. P. Post.

THE "INDIAN" RAILWAY PORTMANTEAU,

Made of stout tanned Flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and outside straps for Rug or Coat. A most useful article for Travellers, very light and durable.

PRICE LIST.

Inches......	20	22	24	27
Rs...	27	30	34	38

Less 10 per Cent. Discount to Cash Purchasers.

The above are procurable at the well-known Outfitting Warehouse.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.
FOR PROSPECTUSES, &c., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have this day acquired the good-will of the firm of RAMSAY & Co., and shall continue to carry on the business under the style and title of RAMSAY & Co., in the premises on the ground floor of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s office, No. 7, Rampart-row. A large and choice selection of
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description,
PROVISIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRAVELLERS REQUISITES,
Always kept in Stock.

N. B.—We continue to be retail agents for sale of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s well known brands of Wines and Spirits.

ADERJEE DORABJEE & RUTTONJEE DORABJEE.
Bombay, 1st August, 1882.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS
ON
MAJU [redacted] TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT, MESS CO
in testifying to the EXCELLEN
of Bombay. Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

FROM SURGEON-MAJO
"Dear Sir,—I consider your T

FROM A

"I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for two years. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from other Dealers in India.—25th June, 1882."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY of the TEAS supplied me by Messrs. MAJU & Co., during the three years I have dealt with them, and now with pleasure recommend any one requiring good Tea and at moderate rates to go to MAJU & Co.

"C. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
"Commanding Poona Horse.
"Camp Sirur, 20th July, 1882."

SUCH is the QUALITY of our TEAS.
NONE GENUINE without our TRADE MARK on two sides of the PACKETS.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING SEASON 1882 TO HAND.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,
COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail s. s. CHINA, Captain G. DODERO, which arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 15th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and PAY FREIGHT, if any, and apply for delivery orders at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer; otherwise they shall not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of an IRON OVER-BRIDGE for FOOT PASSENGERS, for Wardha Station.

Plans, specification, and condition of contract may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th instant, where also forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for Supply of Iron Over-Bridge for Wardha Station" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire Madras time) on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
15th August, 1882.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

THE FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late THOMAS ORMISTON, Esquire, C. I. E., Mem. Inst. C. E., are INVITED to MEET in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER HALL of the University of Bombay (with the kind permission of the SYNDICATE), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), with a view to adopt measures to commemorate the important services he rendered to the city, to appoint a Committee, and to raise subscriptions to carry out this object.

JOHN FLEMING, Chairm
Bombay, 3rd August, 1882. of the preliminary

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

JUST UNPACKED another lot of our celebrated SEWING MACHINES, among which are the "Household," "Bradbury," "Arm and Platform," "Singer," "Jones," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable. Can do any sort of work on the thinnest or the thickest material. For cash or on hire. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

MALTESE PUDDLES.—FOR SALE, two MALTESE PUDDLES (Dogs.) Apply "MELITA," care of this Office.

TO LET, small and large offices. Rent, Rs. 30 to Rs. 130; also 2 very airy Residences. Apply to S. Byramjee, House Agent, No. 21, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman who has a respectable position and a large salary, the sum of Rs. 4,000 on personal security. Apply "A.," care of this Paper.

MATRICULATED CANDIDATES, for a vacant office at the Government Observatory, may apply at the Observatory, on Saturday, 19th August, at *noon*. Salary Rs. 40.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent NATIVE for Fancy Confectionery, Ornamental Sugar Work, &c. Apply with testimonials to Bombay Steam Bakery, Grant-road.

WANTED, for camp work, a SOORTEE BOY, must be a good personal and table servant. Pay Rs. 20. Address, with copies of certificates, T. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, FANCY TIN TOYS, large collection to choose from.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street, Tailors and Outfitters. Suits Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15 to 23, material all wool.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MERRYWEATHER and SONS FIRE ENGINES with APPURTENANCES. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand, Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SIGNOR CARLO DACOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. At Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO PARENTS and others wishing to put children out to be nursed. Every care taken and comfort provided. Charges moderate. Good testimonials and references. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYA
MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEA
22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

WANTED, an English knowing
TARY for the PANDHARPUR
LITY. He should be a man of good char
habits, and of superior intelligence. It
that he should have practical knowledg
as he will have to look after the wat
construction and repair of buildings
also have experience of Municipal
knowledge of accounts. His salar
mensen. Apply to the Collector
palities, Sholapur District. Applic
panied by testimonials either in

Collector and
Sholapur Collector's Office

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

ALMOST the only noticeable change reported in Reuter's commercial telegrams of yesterday is an advance of 1-16th per oz. in Bar Silver, which is quoted at 57⅞d. per oz.

From Liverpool the Cotton market is reported firm; the day's sales amounting to 12,000, of which Surats were 3,000—a very good proportion. The only alteration in quotations is an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid.-Uplands; all other rates are unchanged. The New York telegrams still quote ready Mid.-Uplands at 13 cents. per lb. and Futures at 11·63 cents. per lb.

In the London general produce markets there are no changes.

East India Bank shares are dearer. Orientals and Chartered are quoted 10s. higher, and Hongkong and Shanghai £2 per share.

EXCHANGE has been steady here all day at yesterday's rates, and closes firm. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 7 15-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	„ ..1s. 8⅜d.	„
Francs	3 „	„ ..2·13⅜	„

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at 1-8th premium, and 60 days' sight Bank Bills 7-16th discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at Rs. 100¼ to ⅜ for Fours and Rs. 107⅞ to ⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

COALS.—300 tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley coal are reported to have been sold per steamer expected within next week, at Rs. 16⅞.

FREIGHTS.—The s. s. President Garfield is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool at 42s. 6d. nett; cancelling date 25th August. The steamer is expected to arrive here on the 18th or 20th August.

PIECE-GOODS.—A small business is passing in the Bazaar at previous rates.

In EXPORTS no business of any sort is reported.

SHARES.—The market keeps fairly steady, but rates are in some instances barely maintained, especially in some of the Mill Companies shares, which have benefited most by the recent advance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	845
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	245

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,140
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	550 88
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,150
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
[redacted] Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	600
[redacted]	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
[redacted]	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	372½
[redacted]	[redacted]	125	125	Rs. 15	235
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,500	235	2,725
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,250
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Jalier [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Jewras Bha[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Khandeish	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Madras United	350	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	[redacted]	[redacted]
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8[redacted]	[redacted]
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	242½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,300
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	870
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	930
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	720
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	6[illegible]	1,330
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	990
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	[illegible]	135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,540
Do. New Shares	..	500	300	...	462½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		5	..	4
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	9)	465
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	110
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,175
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	975
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1.	198
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lucinda will sail to-day, for Suez, with 6 followers and Engineer's stores.

THE steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

THE Hall Line Steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hadder, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (14th July), with a cargo of 2,800 tons coals.

THE steamer Avoca will sail to-day, for Suez, with one officer, one warrant officer, one man, 524 followers, and one horse, of the Ambulance Column; and one officer, of the Medical Department.

THE following is the list of passengers for Italian mail steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 15th inst.—From Genoa—Mr. Angelo Glisenli, and Mr. W. Cowley.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain S. Davidson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dy. Surg.-Genl. Hewlett, Major Bulkley, Lieut. Clough-Taylor, Jemadar Mahamed Shakoor and friend, and 26 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
[redacted]14	Euphrates (s)	Davidson	Bussorah, Aug. 8.
[redacted]15	China (s)	Daders	Genoa, July 24.
[redacted]	Bretton Hall (s)	Hodder	Liverpool, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

[redacted]	[redacted]sels.	Commander.	Destination.
[redacted]	[redacted]all (s)	Collins	Suez.
[redacted]	[redacted]	Johnson	London, &c.
[redacted]	[redacted]	Kernish	Suez.
[redacted]	[redacted](s)	Day	Suez.

[redacted]ORTS.—AUGUST 15.

[redacted]VERPOOL.

[redacted]n, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola [redacted], Ramchunder Mahadew

[redacted]ziers, Ralli Brothers; [redacted]hoy; 50 tons pig iron, [redacted]um and 50 bottles [redacted] barrels coal tar, [redacted] acid, Mackin-

[redacted]er and Co [redacted]Co. [redacted]r & Co. [redacted] Co; [redacted]Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 1 case shawls, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 20 bundles ivory, Ebram Passiani; 11 bundles ivory, Adomjee Tar Mahomed; 32 bundles ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 14 bundles ivory, Piarjee Khan Mahamed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empire (s)—600 cwts rapeseed and 150 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 7,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara (s)—80 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—34½ cwts cloves, RuzuballY Allyruza; 92 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee; 52 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram; 142 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 66 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 131 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 80 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 41 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 242 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 22 bales twist, Purbhoodass Hemchund; 375 cwts betelnuts, Cuma Ramjee; 25 bales twist, Essa bin Khulifa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Stoughton, Lieut., 14th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 13.

Mason, Capt., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Hingoli.

AUGUST 14.

Cruickson, Brigade Surgn., on leave, from Sharanpore.
Ward, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Bulkley, Major, 3rd Belooch, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Tigar, Quarter Master, S. W. Borderers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Clough-Taylor, Lieut., Transport Dept., on duty, from Mooltan.
Hewlett, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 15.

McConnell, Surgn.-Major, on leave, from Calcutta.
Palmer, Major, 10th Bengal N.I., on leave, from Benares.
Savage, Vety. Surgn., on duty, from Benares.
Mann, Vety. Surgn., on duty, from Benares.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Anderson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 13.

Stoughton, Lieut., 14th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 14.

Murphy, Lieut., 21st Bombay N.I., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Prendergast, Col., 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Moseley, Col., 6th Bengal N.I., on leave, to England.
Adderley, Major, R. Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
Holmes, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cobbe, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Poole, Major, Hampshire, from leave, to Cannanore.
Grant, Col., Lecistershire, on leave, to Otacamund.
McConnell, Surgn.-Major, on leave, to England.
Bulkley, Major, 3rd Belooch, on leave, to England.
Cruickson, Brigade Surgn., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 16.

There will be parade at the Town Hall to-day, Wenesday, the 16th inst., at 9 30 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company, viz:—Vols. E. Schenck, R. Keess, and W. Taylor.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 12.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, Lieut. M. J. Meade, Pol. Asst., 3rd Class, 3rd Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl. for Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 24th July.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Major C. A. Bayloy, Pol. Agent, Kotah, is granted [redacted]nths' privilege leave from 13th Aug. Comdt., Deolee Irregular Force, July from privilege leave.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

4th N. I.—Lieut. H. Ja[redacted] Qr.-mr.

6th N. I.—Lieut. C. F. G. Young, Wing O[redacted] be Qr.-mr., vice Boileau, vacated on promotion to Capt.

11th N. I.—Lieut. W. K. Downes, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to be Adjt., vice Schalch, vacated on promotion to Capt.

45th N. I.—Lieut. G. H. DeL. Lacy, Leicestershire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 28th July 1882.

Lieut.-Col. P. Roody, V. C., Unattached, is transferred from Morar to Roorkee, for general duty.

Capt. and Adjt. (Bt. Major) H. T. Lugard, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Lucknow, for duty with the R. A. Oudh Divn.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt:—

Lieut. F. J. Kempster, Leinster Regt.

H. E. the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to confer on the soldiers named in the following list, the medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5 on discharge, for the year ending 31st March 1882:—

Barrack Sergts. J. Russell, E. Dubery, T. Jackson, T. Atkins, and J. A. Roe, Mily. Works Dept.; Sergts. R. Cook, T. Power, H. W. Mortimer, J. Carter, (Offg. Sub-Condr.), P. McBrien, (now Sub-Condr.) and M. Durr, Comst. Dept.; J. Garton and G. McDonald, Sappers and Miners; P. Grinney, and Pte. J. Elliott, Viceroy's band; Sergt. Instr. J. McGuire, E. I. Railway Volrs; Drum-major J. Williams, and Drummer J. Spencer, 4th N. I.; Drum-major W. Maycock and Drummer A. D'Roza, 33rd N. I.; Drum-major R. Burmett, late 37th N. I.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed:—

Allahabad Bgde. order dated the 12th July, appointing Major F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, 28th N. I., to officiate as Bgde Major, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. A. White on furlough.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—August 3, at the F. C. Mission, Nagpore, the wife of the Rev. John Douglas, M.A., of a son.

DAY—July 31, at Mozufferpore, the wife of C. Day, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PONT—August 11, at Jubbulpore, Violette Emilie, eldest child of V. Pont, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, aged 2 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"JUSTICE."—We see the full force of your letter; but it would scarcely be merciful to publish it. The writer will understand the necessity for some delicacy in the matter. And no harm is done after all, for the bane and the antidote are supplied by the same hand.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

THERE are but two items of news from Egypt, and they are both satisfactory. The health of the British forces is good. As to which all that need be said is that it is to be hoped that the August sun will permit it to remain so. Arabi "continues vigorously entrenching." This almost certainly means that he is arranging a trap for his own army. Elaborate entrenchments are sure to tempt him to remain too long on the spot where he has been at the pains to construct them. Sir Garnet Wolsely will find it therefore a much easier task to get into his rear and cut off his retreat than would be the case if he were to content himself with such shallow ditches as could be made in the sand in the course of a couple of hours, and having cost no labour to construct, would be abandoned without regret the moment another position became preferable. The splendid works constructed by Osman Pasha at Plevna conduced to the ultimate loss of Bulgaria, by rendering the Turkish Government unwilling that he should abandon them while there was yet time. The result was the loss of Osman's army and a cataclysm. The more vigorously Arabi goes on entrenching himself just now the better.

THE Indian Budget has, as usual, been brought forward at the end of the Season, and, as usual, voted in a sitting. The telegraph only gives one item—that of the estimated cost of the Indian Contingent to Egypt. The amount for three months is set down at £1,800,000, a sum which Lord Hartington confessed had surprised him. Major Baring does not possess Sir John Strachey's gift of making estimates pleasant to the eye. W[redacted] cannot share the Secretary of State's surp[redacted] as to the amount of the bill. Taking the [redacted] tingent at 6,000 men, and roughly esti[redacted] the cost at £100 per man per month, w[redacted] the proper allowance in such a case, we ge[redacted] £600,000 a month, or for three months a total of £1,800,000, neither more nor less. Indeed, that steamres have to be chartered for ance during the monsoon of the for a distance of three thousand should not be at all surprised to upplementary estimate before the is over. If the English Chancele Exchequer flatters himself that manage with a less proportionate egard to the 20,000 men employed at r side of the Isthmus, he will find out take. This war will not be paid for by enny income-tax for six months. Wars money, and a great deal of money, here is no use in our shutting our eyes to fact, as Lord Lytton and his Finance ister discovered before the Afghan War over. As for India, she may congratulate self if she gets out of the present complican for £1,800,000. It is satisfactory to hear at Lord Hartington entertains the hope that e Government of India will not be compelled to modify their present financial arrangements. We confess we do not share his Lordship's hope a whit more than we do his surprise. A sum of £1,800,000 will swallow up any probable surplus, and leave a deficit which will have to be made good. Suppose Major Baring re-imposes the cotton duties, simply as a war-tax, no one in India would complain.

So it appears that at the last moment the negotiations for a new treaty between the British and the Burmese Governments have broken down. It is now nearly a year since the Government of India addressed itself in a serious spirit to the task of making King Theebaw hear reason on the subject of the monopolies. In January last, after a visit of the Viceroy to Rangoon, where the mercantile community made strong representations with regard to the royal monopolies, which were bringing trade between independent and British Burmah to a standstill, a vigorous remonstrance was forwarded to Mandalay by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, peremptorily requiring the Government of Ava to abolish the monopolies, on pain of being held "responsible for the diminution of friendship between the two countries." The remonstrance brought to the notice of the Foreign Minister of the Court of Ava that since the previous September many new monopolies in addition to those already in existen[redacted] and that the merchant[redacted] whether British, Chines[redacted] had represented to the [redacted] monopolies were allow[redacted] would come to an end, [redacted] loss and suffering. [redacted] origin in the late Ki[redacted] first two years after K[redacted] they ceased, and commerce increased rapidly. But upon their revival trade fell off, and further injury was anticipated. The Court of Ava was informed that the British Government had no intention of interfering with the internal affairs or revenue arrangements of Upper Burmah; but it was declared that a continuance of the commercial policy to which objection was taken would certainly be considered as an "indication of a disregard on the part of the King of Ava of his duties towards a friendly Government." The language of this remonstrance might without much exaggeration be described as threatening, and as such it was apparently regarded by King Theebaw. Early in February the Government of Ava gave notice to the monopoly-holders that on the 17th of that month the monopolies should cease, and that trade thenceforth should be free. The mere announcement of this intention, which doubtless referred only to the particular monopolies created in express disregard of the treaty stipulations acted as a stimulus to trade, and the chief ground of difference between the two Governments appeared to be thus removed.

A further step towards a good understanding was taken in April last, when an embassy was sent by King Theebaw to Simla. The Envoy, who was accompanied by a very numerous suite, was objected to by Rangoon critics as only a third-class official, he being head of the Royal glassworks. He was, however, raised to the rank of a Woondouk for the purposes of the Embassy. He is a man of some education, having travelled in Europe, and he speaks both French and English very fairly. Negotiations were begun after the usual formalities, and they have been protracted until now. The public were not allowed to know what were the precise points at issue, but it was understood that the great boot question was the forefront of the discussion, and that the Envoy was disposed to yield upon that vital point. With respect to the monopolies, they, too, appear to have been given up in principle, though the mission endeavoured to preserve the right to the three monopolies on earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, which were reserved by the treaty of 1867. It would appear that this is one of the points upon which the negotiations have fallen through. The Burmese on their side claimed that the British Government should bind itself to take special precautions against its Burman territory being used as a basis for hostile attempts against King Theebaw's Government. This stipulation was said in June last to have been assented to. It was also believed at that time that the Burmese had agreed to substantial concessions in favour of British traders in Burmah. It was understood, however, that the Envoy was disputing the ground inch by inch, and the Court of Ava was known to have resumed a good deal of its habitual obstinacy, under the impression that all danger of active measures had by that time disappeared, and that the Government of India would confine itself exclusively to diplomatic pressure. It now appears, according to advices from Mandalay, that Lord Ripon insisted upon an armed Residency, upon the abolition not only of monopolies in general, but of the three specially excepted in the former treaty, and upon a proviso that no import or export duty, except such as was authorised by the treaty, should be leviable on any description of merchandise. It was upon these important points that the negotiations broke down. It is expressly stated that the Burmese conceded the right of the Resident to wear his boots in presence of the King. And, apparently by way of payment for this valuable concession, the Viceroy consented to allow the Burmese to purchase five thousand rifles with a hundred rounds of ammunition for each.

With respect to the question of an armed Residency, it is difficult to form an opinion until we know what so elastic a phrase really imports. By a former treaty we have a right to keep fifty soldiers at the Residency as a guard. It is not likely that a Court which stands so much upon precedent would object to a similar stipulation in the present treaty, even if it were necessary to set down the provision afresh. We may presume, then, that the object of insisting upon an armed Residency is to establish at Mandalay a cantonment capable of imposing respect upon the braves of King Theebaw. If the Government of India has made up its mind to bring Upper Burmah into the system of the British Empire, and compel its sovereign to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Queen-Empress, of course this is the most direct and business-like way of attaining its end. Seeing that France is steadily working up to the frontier of independent Burmah on the other side, the policy of establishing in good time, that which French politicians so much admire, a si[redacted]tion nette, is not to be despised. It would b[redacted]ch for French human nature to resist tion to establish French influen King Theebaw were free ements towards the Go ther hand, China h Burmah which tish Government, therefore, to pro- ourselves what we before committing h may lead us into If we do not intend ed Residency force to ins of the Court, it is hardly ake "an armed Residency" a sin But one thing is more necessary than aught else, and that is to follow up with resolution and promptitude whatever course may be decided upon. King Theebaw is quite sagacious enough to avail himself of the new state of things gradually arising on his eastern frontier through the civilising mission of France in that part of the world. When His Majesty was in difficulties a couple of years since in consequence of the diplomatic coldness with the British Government, which supervened upon his slaughter of all his relatives, he took care to remember that he was a vassal of the Court of Pekin. He forwarded valuable presents to the Celestial Emperor as an acknowledgment of his dependence. He is quite capable of endeavouring to seek outside support, if he be given time and opportunity to enter into a course of foreign intrigue. That he would thereby bring about the annexation of his dominions to British Burmah he would not find out until it was too late.

MR. GLADSTONE has made an important statement in the House of Commons relative to the Clôture. Parliament will re-assemble on the 24th October for the disposal of the question of procedure. The original proposal of the Ministry, that the Clôture would be voted by a simple majority, will be reverted to. There was a quasi-undertaking on the part of Mr. Gladstone himself that the desire of the Opposition, that a two-thirds vote should in all cases be requisite, would be acceded to. This concession, which, though guardedly made, was generally considered binding, is now withdrawn. The Clôture was never popular, and this refusal of the Government to abide by the modification of its severity which was more than half promised, will no doubt be fiercely resented by the Conservatives. The Government is sure of its majority. The caucus will ensure the Liberal votes being given for the Government proposal, and the Parnelites will naturally give their support to that form of the Clôture which will be a menace to the regular Opposition, instead of being a rod in pickle for themselves only. The Clôture by a simple majority may be regarded as now certain, since Mr. Gladstone so wills it, but it will not add to the popularity of the Cabinet.

THE fact that Cetewayo is in England, and has had an audience of Her Majesty is in itself a sufficient [redacted] to have granted the long-deferred permission to go to Europe if there was no intention of sending him back to his unquiet subjects. We may then take it as certain that John Dunn will have to give up the throne to him within a few weeks, and that Panda's dynasty will once more rule in Zululand. As Cetewayo was the only man capable of keeping order in that country, the resolution of the Government to reinstate him will be acquiesced in by the general public. Sir Bartle Frere will no doubt regard the event as a personal injury. But that cannot be helped. Bishop Colenso and Miss Colenso have proved too strong for Sir Bartle Frere. Lady Florence Dixie will share with the Colensos the credit of this remarkable instance of political rehabilitation. As for Cetewayo himself, it is to be hoped that his misfortunes, and the manifold experiences which they have procured him, will soften his manners, and not permit them to be quite so ferocious as Sir Bartle Frere, when High Commissioner, believed them to be. There is one man who will hear of this restoration with interest, and that is Sir Garnet Wolsely's present antagonist, Arabi Pasha. Who knows but that in another few years we may come to the conclusion—which some amongst us hold already—that Arabi is the one man who has shown himself possessed of any capacity for ruling Egypt, and that we may be willing to assent to his once more getting that portfolio of Minister of War which we are now so anxious to deprive him of. Cetewayo is a precedent.

NOTES FROM OLYMPUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

SOME few days ago I telegraphed that the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1871 would not be brought forward until the Viceregal Legislative Council re-assembled at Calcutta. It may be remembered that as far back as April last a contemporary announced that this Amendment Bill would be one of the first measures introduced into Council at Simla. This announcement was evidently founded upon conjecture, and in ignorance of the purport of the speech upon the subject made by the Financial Minister in March last, in which a distinct promise was given that the Bill should not be taken in hand before the 1st of July, 1882; and circumstances have since arisen which have had the effect of postponing the introduction for a further period. Just before the Government left Calcutta for the hills, objections were raised in commercial circles to certain clauses in the proposed Amendment Bill which affected importers of bullion in no small degree. The effect of the present law is that importers of bullion, instead of having to wait until their bullion can be converted, under the Indian Coinage Act, into coin, can at once obtain the equivalent in coin, at the expense of the Currency Reserve; that is, they can transfer from themselves to the Currency Department the inconvenience of having to hold their importation, pending coinage, in a form which is not legal tender. It was pointed out by the members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred that a rush of silver bullion, such as occurred in 1877, might seriously diminish, temporarily, the value of the Reserve as a security for the due encashment of currency notes; and that, although the amount of silver held at the mints might be sufficient to meet all demands, it would not be in a form that was legal tender. It was therefore considered advisable to abolish those provisions of the law which might divert the Currency Reserve from its primary use. This view of the Select Committee called forth much remonstrance from those immediately concerned, *i. e.*, the importers of bullion; and to give them time to fairly state their case, the introduction of the Bill was postponed. The papers containing the arguments advanced on behalf of the bullion importers have now been received by Government, but have not yet been looked into. It will depend upon the nature of these arguments whether those clauses of the Bill which relate to the exchange of coin for bullion will form part of the Bill when introduced into Council. Those portions of the Bill, however, which provide for a paper currency for British Burmah will be brought forward, after the Council re-assembles at Calcutta, at an early date.

Nothing has yet been received by the Government of India in answer to its representations to the Home Government on the subject of the expenses of the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt. The Government of India admits that a certain amount of interest in the present war attaches to this country, so far as the Suez Canal is concerned, and on this account is willing to bear a share of the expenses, although not the total cost, of our portion of the forces sent off. This was the arrangement made during the Abyssinian war, and the Government wishes to accept that as a precedent; and, while India pays the ordinary expenses of the force sent from her shores, all the extraordinary expenses incurred to be paid by England. Whether the Home Government will agree to this remains to be seen.

Many speculations have lately been going the rounds of the press regarding the forthcoming tour of the Viceroy. If His Excellency visits only half of the places and districts which he has been put down for by the various journals, Calcutta will not have the honour of his presence this year. As a matter of fact, however, nothing has yet been settled, but it is expected that a definite programme will be sketched out during the present month. Peshawar, it was announced, would be visited, but although such a proposition was made, it did not find favour with the medical men, on account of the climate.

The Maharajah Holkar arrived here on Wednesday last, and on the same day had a private interview with the Viceroy. His Highness has come uninvited, and the object of his visit has not transpired. It is, however, supposed to be on business of a personal character.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 11.

ON Monday and Tuesday last the Gaiety Theatre opened its doors for the third theatrical performance this season. There was a full house on both occasions. "Ruth's Romance, a Summer Evening's Sketch," by Fred. W. Broughton, was the first item in the programme, and, after an unnecessarily long delay, during which we were engaged in contemplating the drop-scene, and wondering what it was intended to represent, the curtain was raised and discovered Captain Clough Taylor, as Captain Wilton, seated in a most dejected attitude, and looking the picture of shabby gentility. Captain Wilton is badly "wanted" in London on account of sundry debts, so he withdraws into the country, out of the reach of bailiffs and such-like nuisances. His sister-in-law Ruth Carey (Mrs Gott), a London beauty, is trying her hand at amateur farming, in accordance with the terms of a will made by an eccentric uncle, and her country cottage affords a convenient retreat for the impecunious Captain, where he takes up his abode, together with his wife and a certain wonderful baby, two weeks old. Jack Dudley (Mr. H. C. C. D. Simpson, R.A.), a young man whose father is a baronet, having got tired of London life and the shallow artifices of society, has come into the country in search of rustic simplicity, and he finds it in an unexpected shape in Ruth Carey, with whom he at once falls in love, and, after a short acquaintance, they get engaged. Complications afterwards ensue, caused by the presence of the Captain at the cottage, for Dudley, not knowing that Wilton has a wife and child of his own, fancies he is making himself too familiar with Ruth to be up to any good; and certain allusions which he overhears, to a baby, cause him to imagine that, should he be foolish enough to marry the girl of his choice, he will, in doing so, come into the possession of a ready-made family, of an infant he could not dandle upon his knee with feelings of paternity. Of course, all is afterwards explained, and everything comes right. The Captain's debts are paid, and Dudley marries Ruth. Mrs. Gott made a charming Ruth, and her acting was good throughout, being full of that viva-[redacted]makes this lady such a favourite upon tage. Captain Clough Taylor also acted , and had quite the appearance of the r with the vision of bailiffs and sheronstantly before his eyes. Mr. Simpudley, was first-rate. item in the programme was the Major Kenny Herbert, of a disive. As a Madrassi butler the t; his get-up was faultless, and nce in continuous roars of laughter. pathetic language, the woes he n his old master, on returning ght out a wife who was a good otals. His happiness and his chances of making money out of the bazaar account both disappeared, and it was not until the *mem-sahib* was placed *hors de combat* by the arrival of a baby that he regained possession of the "keys." He made his hay while the sun was shining, or rather while the *mem-sahib* was confined to her room; and, according to his own account, the quantity of milk, the tins of corn-flour and sago, and other items of infant's diet consumed by that baby would have fed a regiment of soldiers for a month.

The performance was brought to a close by "Blind Beggars," which is too well known to need description. Zachariah Morgan was done justice to by Mr. A. E. Hayes, while Mr. Simpson made a conscientious Mr. Buffles. The get-up of the beggars was extremely good, as was also the acting.

It was intended to have put "Patience" on the stage this season, but the idea has, I believe, been abandoned. I hear that the Simla ladies cannot be induced to appear in public in the attitudes necessary for a perfect representation of the piece.

THE WEEK AT RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUG. 12.

RAJKOT has weeked! Your correspondent has frequently been present upon similar festive occasions, but for brilliant gaiety, abandoned bacchantic enjoyment of the passing hour, energetic effort, supported unflaggingly by a gathering wherein, as our orator not inaptly observed, "beauty and talent, loveliness and agility combined to stun the imagination and dazzle the eye" (or a sentiment to that effect—your correspondent *may* have missed the bulls-eye on a point or two, as it was late in the evening and the champagne excellent), commend me to the Rajkotians.

Preparations on a princely scale for the reception of a large number of guests (there were six of them) occupied our hospitable minds for four days, *i. e.*, from the 2nd August to the 6th, on which inauspicious morning we were thunderstruck at learning that the six aforesaid concluded to remain where they were. The large, airy, and commodious stables sumptuously furnished for their reception with charpoys and spittoons were denuded of their fixings amid a sullen silence, and a resolution was passed *nem. con.* that nobody ever expected them, and that therefore nobody was at all disappointed. But silent tears crawled down fair faces notwithstanding. Such is the perfidy of man of the order guest! On the morning of the 7th all Rajkot assembled in their best clothes to see the badminton tournament. The brilliant play of Mr. Colomb and Miss Banks was much admired, but, in a quite unaccountable way, Mrs. Candy, supported by Major Ryves and Major Hancock (notoriously weak players, as all Rajkot knows), walked away from their several opponents, and after playing several heats—a most appropriate term, by the bye—secured the first event of the week. This victory was very popular, as Mrs. Candy, who plays excellently, had earned the gratitude of the whole station by her untiring exertions to secure the success of the theatrical entertainment, of which more anon. The prize for the badminton tournament was a handsome gold locket, presented by Major Hancock.

The ladies' tennis tournament commenced the same evening. The first set was played between Mrs. Nutt and Mr. Beaman *vs.* Miss Selby and Dr. Bull. The former gentleman received a large number of points on account of his indifferent skill with the racquet, but the handicappers found too late that the young man was a fraud, and though somewhat erratic in the matter of direction, yet capable of a bounding agility which, with the steady play of his partner, landed them winners, to the surprise of all beholders. Miss James and Major Stace succeeded in beating Mrs. Turkhud and Mr. Warden, and the final tie was to have been played between Mrs. Nutt and Mr. Beaman *vs.* Miss James and Major Stace, when the unfortunate indisposition of the former lady compelled her to withdraw, and Miss James was declared the winner.

The cricket match, played on Tuesday, resulted in the victory of the Station, as will as be seen from the scores:—

STATION.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Col. Watson, ct Nutt, b Cursetji	3	b Sykes	7
Beaman, l b w, b Leach	2	ct and b Kalubha	0
Maj. Hancock, st Leach, b Cursetji	13	b Leach	35
Colomb, ct and b Leach	4	b Sykes	25
Maj. Ryves, l b w, b Cursetji	0	ct Dhrol, b Sykes	0
Taylor, b Cursetji	6	ct and b Leach	1
Bennett, b Cursetji	8	b Leach	0
Capt. Peile, b Leach	2	ct Selby, b Sykes	6
Candy, b Sykes	17	ct and b Sykes	2
Bull, not out	26	b Leach	10
Maj. Stevens (substitute), b Cursetji	0	b Sykes	0
Byes	9	Byes	6
Leg-byes	1	Wides	5
Total	91	Total	97

VISITORS AND COLLEGE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Sykes, b Beaman	2	ct and b Hancock	0
Selby, run out	17	ct Bennett, b Hancock	5
Dhrol, b Beaman	0	ct Watson, b Beaman.	3
Leach, not out	60	b Beaman	7
Cursetji, b Beaman	5	ct and b Beaman	0
Kalubha, b Beaman	4	b Beaman	11
Warden, b Hancock	0	b Hancock	7
Maj. Nutt, ct Taylor, b Hancock	4	Run out	5
Maj. Stace, b Hancock	2	b Hancock	0
Reebra, ct Candy, b Beaman	2	b Beaman	0
Edalkhan, b Hancock	2	not out	1
		Byes	7
Total	98	Total	49

Leach's 60 was a fine display of batting, and the fielders appeared to thoroughly appreciate its value and significance. The second innings of the Station team was opened by Messrs. Colomb and Bull, who knocked up 39 between them in rattling style. Mr. Colomb was never known to behave in this way before, and has passed his word never to do so again.

It is needless to speak of Mrs. Barton's ball. Everyone who knows Col. and Mrs. Barton will not require to be told that it was an admirable success. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely—quite as much, I think, as their hostess wished them to—than which I can say no more. Personally, though an individual not much given to the giddy dance, your correspondent found the infection of the gay scene too strong to be resisted, and danced like any dervish.

Then we had theatricals; we are nothing if not dramatic. The two pieces, which were, of course, unmitigated successes, were "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp" and "Your Life's in Danger." The cast was as follows:—

ALADDIN.

The Emperor (very hard up)	Mr. Colomb.
The Vizier (who is up to a good deal of dirty work, and amongst other things has cleaned out the Treasury)	Capt. Peile.
Pekoe (His son, a gay dawg)	Major Stephens.
Aladdin (a gay young man, but a sad dog).	Mr. Melville.
Abanazor (A magician who has been round the world, but finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin	Mr. Beaman.
The Princess Baldroubadour	Mrs. Turkhud.
The Widow Twankay	Miss Selby.
Slaves of the Lamp and Ring	Nusratoolah Khan of Sachin.

The get-up was lovely. The Princess and the Widow Twankay were triumphs of art, the Chinese appearance of the latter being beyond all praise, while Capt. Peile and Major Stevens acted and looked their parts to perfection. The snappy nose of the Emperor was a thing for poets to rave about, only we don't grow poets here—not much.

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

Burgomaster Schpoonenberg	Capt. Peile.
John Strong	Mr. Melville.
Krakwitz	Mr. Beaman.
Madame Schpoonenberg	Miss Selby.
The Countess Lansdorff	Mrs. Beaman.
Jenny (the maid)	Mr. Colomb.

Jenny was a sweet, lovely, blushing creature with a waist which, after four strong men had hauled on it with ropes and a lever, just got into a 32-inch belt. The coy way in which she received the advances of her passionate adorer, John Strong, brought down the house. The countess looked charming. Mr. Selby gave all the actors and the audience a supper after the play, and there was some very pretty speaking. The eloquent tribute paid to the indefatigable efforts of the stage manager, Major Hancock, and to Mrs. Candy, who was untiring in coaching up the actors in their songs, was received as enthusiastically as it deserved to be. Jenny made a touching speech, which affected the audience deeply, and would have done so more but for its untimely and premature conclusion.

The double gentlemen's lawn-tennis tournament was won by Major Ryves and Major James, who just beat Messrs. Bull and Beaman. It is quite impossible to beat an individual like the gallant Major, who spreads all over the court at once and can hit like a young cannon.

Major Hancock won the pigeon sweep, killing all twelve of his birds. Your own correspondent might have won had he not unfortunately missed the first four. I conclude now to resign that line of business. Captain Peile, who was shooting very well, was amazed at suddenly beholding a four-legged animal like a young white pig soaring suddenly out of the trap. He sighted it; muttered, "Is there visions about?" and then faintly collapsed. But it wasn't a pigeon—only one of Major Hancock's white rabbits, which we put in the trap by way of a "goak." Captain Peile says that the shock to his feelings was tremendous.

The sky races were a success, but devoid of any remarkable incidents. Several of the fleet barbs entered met with derisive comment from the grand-stand. "Ride him off to the knacker's!" "Where did you raise that buggy-horse?" are not exactly the forms of speech to encourage a sporting man like Major Hancock to rear fine race-horses for our amusement. Sachin won the Lilliput Race, but in the excess of his emotion rolled off his pony at the end of the course, and nearly ruined himself and his resplendent silk. No one was killed.

Certain topical lines, which resulted from temporary softening of the brain, consequent on learning vile puns in Alladin, and which should have been recited with great effect in the play by the Emperor, were unfortunately omitted. They not inaptly describe the sentiments of the Rajkotians during these festivities. I conclude with a few extracts:—

Let whiskey and champagne be opened free,
Obtained on tick from trusting Mancherji;
A ticklish bill to pay by contribution,
But credit's a most creditable institution!
Death to the man who stints his seventh peg!
Peg in at dissipation, let me beg.
Rajkot's out on a most peg-uliar spree,
In pegs drown im-peguniosity,
And if you say our tone smacks of the Bar,
Barton's our chief, and proud of him we are.
Oh! let us on the light fantastic toe,
With toe-toe lovely woman bounding go;
Stout sons of Mars (& Pas) sport with the fair,
While strains of real Jam * music fill the air.

* * *

We 'll all put on the "snappiest" of togs,
And rival our two out-and-out gay dogs;
In short, of all the weeks in all the year,
Rajkote shall have the weakliest week, we swear.

And that ends the chapter. "Wasn't it a snappy week?" said Jenny, and echo answers, "Yes."

* The Jam Saheb's band played on the occasion.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

WE understand that General Sir H. Macpherson, commanding the Indian Contingent, applied to the Government of India for the services of Capt. G. Radcliffe, of the Commissariat Department. The Government of Bombay, however, have decided that Capt. Radcliffe's valuable services are so greatly needed in Bombay that they cannot yet be spared for Egypt.

YESTERDAY forenoon the s. s. Wistow Hall, with a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers, left the Prince's Dock for Suez. The Lancers arrived at the dock by special train from Deolali about 6 a.m. in the following strength:—1 European officer, 83 rank and file, 61 followers, 89 horses, 59 ponies, and 18 mules.

THE s. s. Principia sailed for Suez about 10-30 p.m. last night with 1 officer, 66 followers of the Transport Department, 150 mules, and 1 pony.

THE s. s. Inchmornish also left the dock about 11 p. m. yesterday with 1 officer, 203 followers of the Transport Department, 190 mules, and 1 pony.

THE P. and O. mail-steamer Sutlej left the dock yesterday morning with a column of the Ambulance Corps, consisting of 1 officer, 1 horse, and 395 followers.

THE s. s. Boskenna Bay, which has just been chartered for the purposes of the Indian Contingent for Egypt, entered the dock yesterday.

THE s.s. Sumatra also entered the dock yesterday with a general cargo, and will, it is reported, be taken up by Government after she has unloaded.

THE s.s. Lucinda and Avoca finished loading yesterday, and will, in all probability, sail for Suez to-day.

THE Darien, the Cambodia, and the Deccan were loaded yesterday, each with 2,000 bales of extra reserved hay.

THE s.s. Norfolk was loaded yesterday with provisions and other stores from the Commissariat depôt at the dock. To-day 2,000 bales of extra hay will be put on board of her.

THE s.s. India and the Deccan will be loaded to-day with stores, provisions, &c.

LIEUTENANT GORDON, 19th B. L., on his way out from furlough, has been given to Brigadier-General Tanner as his Orderly Officer.

THE hired transport Alleghany arrived at Kurrachee on the 8th and the Inchrhona on the 10th inst.

LIEUTENANT SHAWE, of the Commissariat Department, has been ordered on special duty to Sialkot, in connection with the despatch of the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment to Egypt.

THE Kurrachee *Beacon* states that the right wing of the 2nd Beluchis and left wing of the 20th P.N.I. were to embark on Saturday last, the 12th inst., for Egypt, the former in the Clan Macdonald and the latter in the Alleghany, from the Merewether Pier.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) states:—The Government hired transport Clan Macdonald, for the conveyance of the first batch of native troops from Sind for service in Egypt, arrived here (Kurrachee) on the morning of the 7th, but the embarkation of a wing of the 2nd Beluchis, which was to have proceeded by this vessel, has been unavoidably postponed until the arrival of mules from the Punjab to complete her living freight. The marine authorities here, of whom Captain J. M. Brebner, our popular Master Attendant, is the head, had made every arrangement to embark the regiments from the Merewether Pier, alongside of which the Clan Macdonald was to have been berthed; but all the well-ordered plans had in the interim to be held in abeyance, waiting the issue of positive and final orders as to the date the Beluchis are to embark. This would be a fitting opportunity of testing the suitability of the pier for the embarkation and disembarkation of a military force, and it is anticipated that, from the arrangements made, the facilities would be found almost equal to those afforded by the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The arrangements made on board for the troops could not be better. The ship is divided into compartments fore and aft. There are 19 deck ventilators to these, besides the ventilation from the hatches and 20 windsails. In each compartment there is a large cage which will contain a week's supply of provisions ready at hand. There are also racks for the rifles. The officers' quarters on the fore deck are all that could be desired, as also are the hospital arrangements.

TENT-POLES AT SUEZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph appears in your issue of today which is calculated to mislead your readers. You state that "a considerable quantity of tents arrived at Suez without the necessary poles," which would imply that they were received without any poles at all; whereas a few only were found to be deficient, and even they were sent away from Bombay complete. This trifling deficiency when given as above worded is apt to reflect discredit on the

Bombay, Aug. 15. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Spanish man-of-war Aragon left Bombay yesterday morning. During their brief visit to Bombay, everything that could be done for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors was done. On Sunday week last the High Court buildings, the Secretariat, the University Hall and Library, the Town Hall, and the Victoria and Albert Museum at Byculla, were specially opened for their inspection. The same evening they called at Lowjee Castle on Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, to whom they had introductions from friends in Barcelona and Madrid. The Commandant and the officers were present at the entertainment given to Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, were they had an opportunity of witnessing what must have been a very novel and interesting sight for them, a native nautch. They were also present at the ball at the Byculla Club, though their want of an intimate acquaintance with the English language was a great drawback to their enjoyment. The foreign Consuls, chiefly the Spanish and the Italian, were very hospitable to the visitors, and they repaid the compliment, on Saturday, by entertaining all the foreign Consuls and some other friends to a banquet on board the Aragon. From Bombay the Aragon goes to Manilla and the other Spanish settlements in the East Indies.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.—The partial rise of the barometer reported yesterday has now become general, extending to the whole of India; but there is no appreciable diminution of cloud, and rain, though light, is general in Northern India. Westerly winds still prevail over the greater part of Northern India and the Peninsula. The only important exception is Bengal. The wind is still strong at Kurrachee, though less than yesterday. It is moderate at Bombay and Surat. Rain to-day:—Sibsagar and Purneah between 1 and 2 inches; Chukrata, Secunderabad, Akyab, and Rangoon ½ inch and over. On previous days, Jaunpore had 5½ inches; Gorakpore, Baraich, and Goa 2 to 3 inches; Darjeeling and Raipur 1 to 2 inches; Sibsagar, Nowgong, Burdwan, Purneah, and Mirzapore ½ inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts
Previously regtd.	56 85	67 26	61 55	65 56
14 Monday	0 14	.....	.....	.....
15 Tuesday	.....	0 5	0 3	0 4
Total	56 99	67 31	61 58	65 60
Corresponding date last year	61 17	61 66	58 79	63 82

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Tuesday, 15th August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·660	79·9	WSW	28	0·00
Surat	·721	81·6	W	16	0·21
Bombay	·805	81·6	WSW	22	0·01
Ratnagiri	·851	81·3	WSW Fresh	...	0·14
Karwar	·874	80·0	SW Light.	...	0·23
Mangalore	·923	80·0	SW	2	0·08
Calicut	·918	77·4	NW	6	0·01
Cochin	·926	80·0	NW	3	0·00
Masulipatam	·749	86·3	W	...	0·00
Madras	·799	85·8	W	6	0·02
Negapatam	·813	88·4	W	5	0·00

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14.

The health of the British forces is good. Arabi continues vigorously entrenching.

CETEWAYO PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Cetewayo had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen yesterday. It is understood that his restoration has been decided upon.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLOTURE.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last evening that Parliament would reassemble on the 24th October, and also said that "Clôture" by a simple majority would be adhered to.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Marquis of Hartington, in bringing forward the Indian Budget, regretted that the saving of military expenditure was not greater, but said that the opinions of the home military authorities could not be disregarded.

His Lordship admitted that there existed a serious divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the India Council relative to the subordination of the Bombay and Madras armies to the Commander-in-Chief in India, but he promised to consider with great care the representations of the Indian Government before asking the final decision of Parliament in the matter.

COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Referring to the Indian Contingent of the Egyptian Expedition his Lordship said that the Government of India had roughly estimated the expense of the same for the space of three months at £1,800,000. His Lordship said he was surprised at the amount, but expressed hopes that the Indian Government would not be compelled to modify their present financial arrangements.

The House then voted the budget.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Private advices received here from Rangoon state that the Burmese negotiations have been broken off. The Ambassador has been recalled. The Indian Government, however, has yet received no official intimation of this step.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara arrived here from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 13th instant.

LISBON, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 13th instant.

SUEZ, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left Suez this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 13th inst.

The P. & O. s. s. Nizam arrived at Suez at 7·30 p. m. on Monday, and entered the Canal at 10-30 yesterday morning.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	51 15-16d
Oriental Bank Shares	£15
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£52

Arrival—Stranton.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 14.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

At 6 a.m.	79·3
" 10 a.m.	81·6
" 2 p.m.	83·4
" 4 p.m.	81·3

THE Thomas Ormiston memorial meeting is to be held in the University Hall this evening at 5 o'clock, Bombay time. The "friends and admirers" of the late Mr. Ormiston, who are those invited to be present, are very numerous in Bombay, and the meeting is sure to be well attended.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON has been appointed to Bombay to compile the General Administration Report for the past year.

THE introduction of the electric light into Bombay has put the Gas Company upon its mettle, and arrangements are being made to improve the quantity and quality of the light supplied by the company to the city. A large lamp of seven burners has been erected at the junction of the Queen's-road and Church-gate-street, near the railway station; and this lamp throws a strong, clear, and steady light over a considerable area. A few more of these excellent lamps placed in some of the dark corners of Bombay would be a great advantage.

WE are glad to see that there is a prospect of the Delhi Company of Volunteers escaping the threatened disbandment after all. Gentlemen have been found to accept the position of officers; and that, as we remarked the other day, appears to have been what was required.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Kurrachee paper writes that the Sind Railway Volunteers have offered their services in order that they may accompany the regular troops to Egypt, and adds:—"I have this on good authority, and I believe their request has been sent on to Government for consideration."

IN Morar, some days ago, two lads, about 17 and 18 years of age, enticed away the only son of a bunniah, aged 6 years, and after stealing all the ornaments about his person, threw him into a well. His body was afterwards found, and the murderers arrested, chiefly by the energy of the local inspector of police.

IN consequence of the Southern India Rifle Meeting having been unavoidably postponed, the competition for the "Volunteers' Contest" at all out-stations is to take place between the 5th and 20th of October next, instead of between the 21st and 30th of September, as set forth in the prospectus.

WE have received copies of the following:—Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XV.; the Criminal Justice Report of British Burmah; Report on the internal trade and manufactures of the Punjab; and a report on the license tax in the Punjab.

THE Madras papers state that Dr. W. R. Cornish, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Indian Medical Department, will shortly proceed on six months' leave, and is not unlikely afterwards to take two years' furlough to Europe, on the expiration of which he will retire from the service. On Dr. Cornish's retirement the office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, will, it is said, be amalgamated with that of the Sanitary Commissioner; and Dr. Furnell is spoken of as likely to get the amalgamated appointment.

THE following is the official report of the accident which occurred the other day on the East Indian Railway:—While the up-mail train, which left Howrah on the evening of the 10th instant, was running between Simultollah and Nawadi, on the morning of the 11th idem, the engine tender left the rails, followed by all the vehicles in the train. A down goods-train passing at the time (the line being a double one) collided slightly with a portion of the derailed train. All the passengers are reported to have escaped unhurt. The mails and passengers proceeded from Nawadi in another train at 9-35 a. m., or about 3¾ hours late.

THE breaks in the Indus Valley State Railway, occasioned by the unusually high floods in the Indus, are very inconvenient at present, remarks the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette*. Sukkur correspondents state that almost all goods traffic has been stopped, and traffic from the Punjab that ought to come to Kurrachee is actually sent *viâ* the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bombay. "This is certainly not a pleasant out-look for our Kurrachee trade. It is to be hoped, however, that the breaches will be speedily repaired and the traffic resumed as usual. The Indus has risen abnormally high this season, evidently owing to heavy rains in the higher latitudes, the gauge denoting the height to be 17 feet 6 inches, or 1 foot 6 inches higher than on previous years. We regret to see that the large Cashmore Bund is said to be 'in imminent danger of being completely breached.' The Cashmore Bund protects Jacobabad, and all the adjacent country, from the floods of the Indus, and if it gives way all the fertile country thereabouts, and the railway line to Sibi, will be, most probably, destroyed and devastated."

REGARDING the disturbance reported to have been created by sepoys of the 29th Bombay N. I. at Kurrachee, the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We trust the details of the story have been exaggerated; but apparently the regiment, or several members of it, have committed a serious offence which may perhaps render it advisable to keep them in India. Very much will depend on the discipline of the troops forming the Indian Contingent. The long sea voyage, the conditions of service in a country like Egypt, the inconvenient example which may possibly be set by the troops of our ally,—all this would make any weakness of discipline on the part of our own troops extremely unfortunate.

FROM a resolution of the North-West Provinces Government upon irrigation, it appears that there has been an increase in irrigation, chiefly in the upper divisions of the provinces. The enormous increase in the growth of wheat, which in the Upper Provinces is almost entirely an irrigated crop, is most noticeable in the Upper Ganges Divisions, where the area under wheat increased from 228,773 acres to 321,868—forming 68 per cent. of the whole irrigated area. The white wheat of the Mozuffernuggur and Meerut districts is well-known and highly approved of in the home markets, and the demand for export increases yearly.

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, and the Provincial members, Messrs. Ward, Deighton, and Blackett, arrived in Allahabad from Agra on Saturday morning. They were met at the railway station by the Municipal Commissioners, and in the afternoon proceeded to record evidence. Mr. James Kennedy, C. S., was the first witness examined. At Agra, on Friday, a large meeting of the gentry of Agra, Muttra, Eta, &c., was held, at which the President and local members of the Educational Commission were presented with addresses by several public bodies. The maintenance of the Agra College was earnestly advocated in all these addresses, and in most of them the introduction of Hindi in Nagri character as the court language was prayed for. It was announced that Rs. 10,000 had been subscribed for founding scholarships in the College to be named after Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Mr. Hunter. Mr. Hunter replied to the addresses in a speech of some length.

MR. DE WINTON writes to the *Madras Times* a somewhat different version of the strange assault case at Ootacamund, from that which appeared in the papers. He says:—

"I was returning home after dining with a friend, and mistook Alta Villa for Alta Chambers. On entering the verandah a man hurled himself at me, and commenced hitting me over the head with a cane. I pushed him over, and he fell on a chair. (I still thought it was my hotel, as I had only come in that night, and I am a perfect stranger to Ooty.) He said his ribs were broken, and I asked if I could help him up. He said he could get up without my help. His wife came out, and he asked for whiskey-and-water, which he got. The lady then asked me to sit down, took my name and address, and her boy showed me home, for which I gave him a rupee. The next morning I found I was under arrest, so gave bail. Case was fixed for 10th July. The offer to compromise came from Mr. Stanford, and as I thought it would cost me more to come up, I agreed. Mr. Stanford says he took me for a country tat. I know some Special Magistrates, but never met one who took a six-foot man for a country tat."

THIS is how a Madras correspondent puts the case as between the Bishop of Bombay, the Government, and the public *in re* the famous pastoral:—If Government were to say to one of its engineers, "Repair that tank," and the engineer were to reply, "That tank is of no use to the villages, or to any one else; my conscience forbids my wasting public money upon such repairs, and I must forbid all my *employés* from laying hand to stone," I think we might safely conjecture that that engineer's further employment would not be worth many hours' purchase. It yet remains to be seen what action, if any, Government will take with reference to the Bishop's pastoral. Some year or eighteen months back a Chaplain in Madras declined to read the burial service *in extenso* over the body of a young English officer who had committed suicide—so the verdict ran—in a fit of temporary insanity. The matter was, I believe, referred to Government: but, if I remember rightly, the Bishop advised that the Chaplain had acted strictly within his rights, and the matter dropped. But it caused a very painful feeling here; and such behaviour on the part of our clergy does more to alienate men from the Church than all the teaching of Strauss and Renan.

ON the afternoon of the 11th instant the British and native officers, with all the men of the 29th P. N. I., met, in their lines at Agra, to bid good-bye to Subadar Major Sirdar Juggut Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, on his retiring on a pension. Major Beddy, commanding, gave a statement of the long, faithful, and gallant services of the Subadar Major, touching briefly on those of his distinguished father the late Sirdar Jewan Sing, Commandant of the Sher Dil Regiment. Subadar Hussun Ally Khan then read a vernacular address, and the Subadar Major made a suitable reply. Next morning the whole regiment bade him a final farewell at the railway station.

THE Madras Government has expressed annoyance at the conduct of the police in reference to the disposal of lunatics. A youth named Brown was recently taken before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of intimidating his mother, and the Magistrate being satisfied that he was not responsible for his conduct, ordered him to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum pending the orders of Government. It appears that the police were aware of the fact that the young man in question was of weak intellect, but as he lived with his father and step-mother and "never committed any outrage outside his family circle," they did not interfere. The Government have sharply wigged the Police Commissioner, considering that the youth was not under proper care and control. They attribute the desire of the parents not to have him removed from their custody, to a fear that they would have to contribute towards his support in an asylum; and object to his having been left in their care till fear for their own safety led them to charge him with a criminal offence, "which procedure throws the whole charge of his maintenance till cured upon the Government." Finally, the Governor in Council intimates that he "will be constrained to very seriously notice any carelessness on so important a subject hereafter."

THE *Scientific American* publishes a list of the longest bridges in the world, compiled by Mr. K. Pfarski. In America the Parkersburg and St. Charles bridges are stated to be 2,147 and 1,993 metres long, respectively. The longest bridge in Europe is said to be that over the Volga, near Sysran 1,485 metres. As regards India, Mr. Pfarski's compilation appears to be scarcely trustworthy. He names the Tongabudra Bridge near Gooty, 1,130 metres, and the Gorai Bridge, 529 metres, as the longest in India. In regard to India at any rate Mr. Pfarski's facts are not brought down to the latest date. The longest bridge in this country, we believe, is the Alexandria bridge across the Chenab river, on the Punjab Northern Railway. The Empress bridge, on the Indus Valley Railway across the river Sutlej, near Bhawalpore, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway bridge over the Nerbudda, near Broach, are both large and fine structures. The length of the Nerbudda bridge is 4,687½ ft.

IT is reported that Oscar Wilde is to be married. The bride-expectant is Miss Howe, one of the most beautiful of American belles. The marriage is not to take place until after the Japanese tour of the apostle of æstheticism.

"ATLAS" fears that the historical bonnets of the Highland regiments are fated to disappear. "Mr. Childers says that they are 'heavy and costly.' As a matter of fact, they are neither one nor the other. A bonnet is merely composed of ostrich feathers, mounted on thin wire, and is the best ventilated head-dress in the Army. It is, perhaps, not generally known that a feather bonnet lasts an officer or soldier all his service, only requiring a little 'setting up' every three or four years. Colonel Lockhart, of the 92nd, used to boast that his bonnet had seen over thirty years' service."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions.' Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Humanity's" suggestion is as laudable as it is deserving of every attention. The dissatisfaction he speaks of is old-standing; it is only surprising how no attempt was ever made to remedy it.

A half-holiday on Saturday would not be too much for our rich trading firms, who might take a good example in this particular from their brothers of the "benighted" Presidency.

Government *employés*, with their "privilege" and "casual" leave and public holidays, have, no doubt, a good time of it, without taking into account their "ten or eleven to five" system. But our poor assistants, clerks, &c., of millinery and other establishments, with their "eight to seven" system of good work, and with only a holiday or two in the distant horizon, might well envy their more fortunate brethren their Saturday half-holiday. The Trades' Association would therefore confer a great boon on "Humanity's" clients if they would take the subject to heart, and set at once earnestly to work on the question.

Aug. 15. VOX POPULI.

THE TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS OF WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying extract* is out of the *Indian Female Evangelist*, and should form a commentary of sufficient interest on your statistical extract in yesterday's issue to the effect that there were 21 millions of widows in India to awaken the practical sympathy and interest of even the least philanthropical. I may mention as a fact, that notwithstanding these millions of widows, it is practically impossible for a native gentleman, widower or bachelor, to marry without espousing a child and waiting until she is grown up; in the meantime if he dies the child is considered a widow, which is a synonym for a lifelong martyrdom. I was asking the other day what a certain civilian had done to become famous, and was told he had done something or other ages ago, the halo of which had ever since surrounded him, though the fact was quite forgotten. Philanthropy neither germinates, flourishes, nor is encouraged in this country; it has generally to be imported fresh out from England as required. But surely this is a theme that might fire the most selfish heart, and if taken up in a right spirit make somebody famous for a something that would never be forgotten. Such a man would not only have the encouraging sympathy of all philanthropists the wide world over, and all true Christians, not mere nominal ones, and I may add, of Her Majesty the Queen, who said, "We would wish it generally known that we sympathise with every effort made to relieve the suffering state of the women of India."

I feel convinced that wise, liberal, and firm legislation on the subject would materially alter suffering which, frightful enough to think of in an individual case, are positively appalling when considered in the aggregate, and would very soon be looked upon as wholesome severity by even those who might at first strenuously oppose it.

Bombay, Aug. 15. HERMES.

*HINDU WIDOWS.

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

THERE are four principal castes amongst Hindus, and of them all, I think the third caste, the Kaites, to which I belong, make their widows suffer most.

All are treated badly enough, but our customs are much worse than those of some others. In the Punjab they are not always strict in enforcing their customs with widows; but though we live in the Punjab, our family comes from the North-West, and as we are rich and well to do, our customs are kept up scrupulously.

When a husband dies his wife suffers as much as if the death-angel had come for her also. She must not be approached by any of her relations, but several women, from three to six (wives of barbers, a class who are kept up for this object) are in waiting, and as soon as the husband's last breath is drawn, they rush at the new-made widow, and tear off her ornaments. Ear and nose rings are dragged off, often tearing the cartilage, ornaments plaited in with the hair are torn away, and if the arms are covered with gold and silver bracelets, they do not take the time to draw them off one by one; but holding her arm on the ground, they hammer with a stone, until the metal, often solid and heavy, breaks in two; it matters not to them how many wounds they inflict, they have no pity, not even if the widow is but a child of six or seven, who does not know what a husband means.

At that time two sorrows come upon every widow, one from God and one from her own people, who should cherish and support her, but who desert and execrate her. If the husband dies away from home, then, on the arrival of the fatal news, all this is done. At the funeral all the relatives, men as well as women, have to accompany the corpse to the burning ghat. If they are rich and have carriages, they must not use them, but all go on foot. The men follow the corpse, the women (all the ladies well covered from sight) come after, and last the widow led along by the barbers' wives. They take care that at least 200 feet intervene between her and any other woman, for it is supposed that if her shadow fell on any (her tormentors excepted), she also would become a widow; therefore no relative, however much sympathy she may feel in secret, dare look on her face. One of the rough women goes in front and shouts aloud to any passer-by to get out of the way of the accursed thing, as if the poor widow were a wild beast; the others drag her along.

Arrived at the river, tank, or well where the body is to be burned, they push her into the water, and as she falls, so she must lie, with her clothes on, until the body has been burned, all the company have bathed, washed their clothes and dried them. When they are all ready to start for home, but not before, they drag her out, and in her wet things she must trudge home. It matters not what the weather is, in a burning sun, or with icy wind blowing from the Himalayas. They care not if she dies. Oh, I would rather choose the Suttee!

Many are happy enough to die in consequence of these sorrows, for, however ill they may become, no care is taken of them, or medicine given.

I once went to a funeral (before I was myself a widow), where the burning ghat was three khos (about six miles) from the city. It was the hottest month of the year, and though we started at sunrise, we did not reach the house again till 3 p.m. I shall never forget how much we women suffered from the hot blasting wind that blew on us like fire, and the blazing sun. We were almost worn out with heat and thirst, though we had stopped often to rest and drink. The poor widow dared not ask for a drink, or she would have lost her character; the women with her might have given her water if they had liked, but they would not.

At last she fell, but they pulled her up again and dragged her on, told her not to give way, she was not the only widow, and taunted her, when she wept, with wanting a husband.* When she had no strength left even to crawl, they dragged her along like a bundle of clothes.

On arrival at the house she was flung on to the floor in a little room; still, though they knew she was almost dead with thirst, they did not give her a drop of water, and she dared not ask for any. She was a relative of mine; but none of us dared go near her, for it would have brought down maledictions on the head of any who tried it. At last one young woman, after watching a long while, saw her opportunity, and slipped in with a vessel of water. The widow ran at her like a wild creature. I cannot describe how she behaved; at first she did not recognise her friend—she drank, and drank, till life and sense came back to her. Then she fell down at the feet of her who had brought the water, and embracing them, said: "Oh, sister! I will never forget what you have done for me! You are my God—my second creator! But go away quickly, I pray, that no one may ever find out what you have done, or we shall both suffer. I promise I will never tell of you."

For fifteen days after a funeral the relatives must eat and drink only once in the day (twenty-four hours); but the widow must keep up this for a year, with frequent fasts. When she returns from the funeral she must sit or lie in a corner on the ground in the same clothes she had on when her husband died, whether still wet, or by this time dry. Now and then one of the barbers' wives comes and looks after her, or if she is poor and not able to pay for their further *kind* attentions, she must sit alone. Oh, cruel place! Each widow knows you well, and remembers you with bitterness! Separated from her husband, though she lives she is not alive! Not only is she deprived of comforts, but her friends add to her misery. Though she is in her corner alone, and must not speak to anyone, they are near and talk at her in this way: her mother says, "Unhappy creature! I can't bear the thought of any one so vile—I wish she had never been born." Her mother-in-law says, "The horrid viper! she has bitten my son and killed him; now *he* is dead, and *she*, useless creature, is left behind." And this, even though the speakers may themselves be widows, every indignity that the tongue can speak is heaped upon her, lest the standers-by, or perchance the gods, should think they had sympathy with her.

Oh, God! I pray Thee, let no more women be born in this land!

The sister-in-law says, "I will not look at her or speak to such a thing." They comfort the dead man's mother, and say, "It is your daughter-in-law, vile thing, who has destroyed your house; curse her! for her sake you have to mourn for the rest of your life.

To the widow they say, "What good are you? Why are you still living in the world?" If she cry and shows her grief, they all say, "How immodest how abandoned—see, she is crying for a husband!" They have no pity. Only those who have been through this know what it is; you must feel this grief to prove it. Whose foot has the chilblain feels the pain. For thirteen days the widow must sit and bear this.

On the 11th day comes a Brahmin, like a policeman who comes for a culprit, orders money, and oil, and other things to be given. However poor the widow may be, money or the promise of it must be given. From the very poorest at least Rs. 13. Other Brahmins make other demands, and if the family is rich their demands are very high. A poor widow has often to labour hard for months at grinding, or some other work, to earn money to satisfy their claims.

Oh Lord! Why hast Thou created us to make us suffer thus? From birth to death sorrow is our portion. While our husbands live we are their slaves, when they die we are still worse off. But they have all they wish here, and promises for the life to come.

The 13th day is a bad day, though then the widow may take off the clothes she has worn ever since her husband died, and may bathe. The relatives all gather and lay rupees before the widow, which are supposed to be a provision for her for life. They do not spare their reproaches. If the rupees given amount to any large sum, it is taken charge of by some relative, who doles it out.

Now again the Brahmins come for more money. The widow's head is shaved, and there is another Brahminical tax. Then the barbers' wives have to be paid. Six weeks after the husband's death the widow must once again put on the hated clothes she wore for those thirteen days (abhorred) garments! If a widow by chance catches sight of them she shudders as if a fresh widowhood (were hers), and then, if possible, she must go on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, and after bathing there, the clothes may be thrown away in the river.

After a year has passed away, a widow who is living with her father and mother may wear ornaments again. But why is this? If you ask the parents they say: "Poor girl! she has not seen much of life, if she cannot wear jewels now while we are with her, she can never wear them, and how can she pass a long life without jewels? We can't bear to see her naked; how could we wear jewels and she sit before us bare?"

But I say, if they cannot bear to see her pass her life without jewels, how can they bear to see her pass her life without a husband or any of the pleasures of life? A veil of ignorance has fallen upon them, so that they cannot see things in their right light. If they cannot bear to see her sorrow they should let her marry again. What medicine for a wounded spirit will she find in jewels? Let them first take some care for her heart. As our homes are managed, how can they expect that a widow will remain pure? She has never been taught, any more than her brothers or cousins, to restrain her passions. Let those who can marry wear jewels, but not those who have no hope of marrying; and let not little children take the name and place of widows. Jewels are, for widows, a great help on the downward road. I write of what I know and have seen. All men and women love to adorn themselves, but especially women love to do so, that they may be seen and look fine. If widows wear jewels they will be sought after.* I do not say that all widows who wear jewels are bad, but I do say they have taken one step on the bad road. Alas, that it is the parents who open the way for beloved daughters to go wrong? Then when consequences follow they are ready to kill them.

The widows who have no parents are still more to be pitied; they have to serve as servants to their brothers' or sons' wives. Every one knows that if there are widows in a house servants need not be hired. A sister-in-law rules over a widow, and they quarrel night and day. If a widow remains in her husband's house, it is the same; she is hated by mother and sister-in-law, and beaten from place to place. If for the sake of peace she would like to live alone, she loses her character. If she has children she works for them while they are young; when her sons marry she becomes their wives' servant. If a widow is childless and rich (by the money given her after her husband's death), her relatives choose some boy to be her heir and to be provided for by her. She may bring him up with love and care, but when he gets big he takes her property, and only allows her food and clothes while she waits on his wife. A widow has no power over property supposed to be her own. It is happier for a widow to be poor and earn her living by grinding corn!

Amongst us, women can inherit no cowrie of their father's wealth, it all goes to their brothers. Neither do they inherit what their husbands leave. They only have what may be given them, and if it is a lump sum, perhaps they are silly, and spend it foolishly; they are not taught to take care of it properly. If a wife die she is burned in her best clothes and jewels, but a widow's corpse is wrapped in white cloth. It is supposed that if she came to her husband in the next life without the show of mourning, he would not receive her.

Why do the widows of India suffer so? Not for religion or piety. It is not written in our ancient books. In none of the Shastres or in the Mahabharat, is there any sign of this suffering. What Pandit has brought it on us? Alas that all hope is taken from us! We have not sinned, then why are thorns instead of flowers given us?

Thousands of us die, but more live. I saw a widow die, one of my cousins. She had been ill before her husband's death. When he died she was too weak to be dragged to the river. She was in a burning fever; her mother-in-law called a water-carrier,* and had four large skins of water poured over her as she lay on the ground, where she had been thrown from her bed, when her husband died. The chill of death came upon her, and after lying alone and untended for eight hours, her breath ceased. Every one praised her, and said she had died for love of her husband.

I knew another woman who did not love her husband, for all their friends knew that they quarrelled so much that they could not live together. The husband died suddenly away from home, and when the widow heard the news she threw herself off the roof and was taken up dead. She could not bear the thought of the degradation before her. She was praised by all. A book full of such instances might be written. The only difference for us since Suttee was abolished is, that we then died quickly, if cruelly, but now we die all our lives in lingering pain.

We are aghast at the great number of widows—how is it there are so many? The answer is that if an article is constantly supplied and never used up, it must accumulate. So it is with widows; nearly every man or boy who dies leaves one, often more; so though thousands die, more live on.

The English have abolished Suttee, but alas! neither the English nor the Angels know what goes on in our homes. And Hindus not only don't care, but think it good!!!

What! do not Hindus fear what such oppression may lead to? If the widow's shadow is to be dreaded, why do they darken and overshadow the whole land with it?

I am told that in England they comfort the widows' hearts; but there is no comfort for us.

The above has been translated from the Hindee, in which it was written by a young widow who finds some solace in writing down her feelings. This is done in secret, because in the first place none care for them, in the second detection would bring punishment.

After relieving her bursting heart, she locks up what she has written in a trunk. *Her trunk is quite full.* What a record it contains, if we could but unfold it, of pain, indignity and tears!

It is a joy to the writer that at last she has an opportunity of letting her thoughts be known to some beyond her prison walls.

Sisters! these things are going on *now* all over India! Every day the number of the widows is added to. It is not often that the sighs and groans, smothered in the dark houses of India, find a voice to tell, in burning words, of the sufferings that are crushing living hearts. Can we not rouse ourselves to do something more than we are doing?

NORTH INDIA. E. F.

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* Their logic seems to be thus:—A widow is as much guilty of her husband's death as if she had killed him. If she therefore shows sorrow, it is only because she wants to be married instead of remaining single. Every taunt and indignity they can invent is heaped upon her, and she is supposed to be too vile for any to hold intercourse with.

* The translator expressed surprise at the foregoing statements; but the writer said: "It is true, in spite of all our system of Purdah, I cannot describe to you what goes on in our homes, but few widows, especially those belonging to large and rich families, are pure."

† Hindus use water-skins to carry water.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE L. R. ASHBURNER.

AT the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on Monday, a number of European and native ladies and gentlemen were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee to meet the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner at an evening party, or rather *conversazione*. Among those present were Mr. Justice West, Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I., Col. and Mrs. Stokes, General, Mrs., and Miss Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Miss Gamble, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. and the Misses H. W. Barrow, Dr. and Miss Blaney, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Maidment, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. J. Y. Lang, Mr. Tennent, the Misses Thomas, Mr. E. Freeborn, Mr. A. F. Turner, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Nusserwanjee J. Wadia, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses K. R. Kama, Mr. and Mrs. Dosabhoy N. Wadya, Mr. and Mrs. Merwanjee N. Wadia, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Dhunjeebhoy N. Wadia, Messrs. Nowrojee N. Wadia, Jamsetjee N. Dady, the Misses Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mrs. Muncherjee B. Kolah, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Khory, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Dadabhoy Jamaspjee, Dr. and Mrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee, Mr. and Miss Rustomjee N. Patell, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Ranina, Mr. and Miss Sorabshaw, Mr. and Miss Madhowdas Raghonathdas, Messrs. Nanabhai Haridas, Venayekrao Wassoodew, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Dr. and Miss Atmaram Pandurung, Mr. Raghonath Khote and Mrs. D. R. Khote, Rao Bahadoor Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, Mr. and Mrs. Harichand Sadashew, Messrs. Mankar, Jairaz Peerbhoy, Mooljee Jewraj, Joomabhoy Laljee, Fazalbhoy Visram, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Rehmoobhoy Allana, &c.

In the course of the evening the guests were treated to some very good music. The performances of the English band composed of Parsee amateurs, under the direction of Mr. Massey, attracted much attention. Miss K. R. Kama sang a song from Il Trovatore, with piano accompaniment by her brother; and Mrs. Hewett favoured the audience with a song. A Parsee gentleman of the Wadia family sang "The Village Blacksmith," and gave the party another song later in the evening at the particular request of Mrs. Ashburner. Mr. J. N. Dady sang "Home, Sweet Home," to a piano accompaniment by Mr. Rustomjee Kama. The most agreeable feature of the evening was the singing of Mr. Kabrajee's little children, who sang three Gujerati songs, accompanied on the piano by their elder sister. Their performance was very creditable, and delighted everybody present.

When the company adjourned to the refreshment table, it was a novel sight to behold some native ladies chaperoned thither by European gentlemen. This party was a distinct step in advance, and Mr. Kabrajee, who is in the van of social reformers amongst the Parsees, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts to bring together European and native ladies and gentlemen at a pleasant social gathering. The company broke up at midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Thomas Ormiston Memorial Meeting, University Convocation Hall. 5 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Divine Service on board s. s. Clan Alpine, Prince's dock, 7-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 14th:—Euphrates (s), from Bussorah. 15th:—China (s), Genoa; Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sutlej (s), London; Principia (s), Inchmornish (s), and Wistow Hall (s), Suez.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Chichester	J. Hartmann
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppé.
Selection	Les Voltigeurs	Bonniseau.
Valse	C' antilly	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Der Fackeljug	Faust.
Galop	Orpheus	D. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Boskenna Bay, Bokhara, and Sumatra entered, and the s. s. Wistow Hall and Sutlej left, the dock yesterday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Abdoolla, a blind beggar, while going along Kassaewada-street on Monday evening, was kicked by a horse that was being led by a groom, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh. He is under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—A Hindu child aged 3 years fell from the window of a one-storeyed house on Monday night in Nagdavee-street, receiving severe injury to the head. The child is considered to be in a precarious state.

THEFT OF A DOG.—Richard Cook, a European seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a dog, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Pestonjee Byramjee. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Ebrahim Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Toolsiram Succaram, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron. He was fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 2 of the fine, if recovered, was awarded to complainant as compensation.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—Mariambee, a female passenger from Bussorah on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Euphrates, sustained a fracture of the left thigh, the result of a fall on deck owing to rough weather at sea. On the arrival of the vessel she was sent to hospital for treatment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Shabookhan Gool Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon two separate charges, of theft of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 5, belonging to Ameerkhan Dowlutkhan. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Meadow-street, on the body of Bhikoo Luximon, a shoe-maker, aged thirty-five years. Deceased, while passing along Meadow-street, Fort, suddenly fell down in a fit, and died in a few minutes. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Munnoo Meah Adumbhoy, living at Falkland-road, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 250 from his premises on the night previous. A ghorawalla in the service of the complainant is suspected of having committed the theft. A search is being instituted for the accused, who has absconded.

THEFTS.—Sittaram Kallee and Kamta Hannooman were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of silver and gold, and also cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 241-8-9, the property of Luximon Rampursad, a silver-smith, living at the Two Tanks. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ruckmee, woman, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gold head-ornament, valued at Rs. 5-8, the property of Chundrabaga, woman. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Gooroo Mook Chimnaram, a broker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold ear-ornaments, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to Mookta, woman. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—Romhilass Asbram, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of some gold, valued at Rs. 28-8, belonging to Shiv Narayen Rambilas, which was entrusted to him to be made into a pair of ear-rings. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th August, 1882, was 68,874 maunds, and in money Rs. 20,096. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 5th Aug., 1882.	Week ending 6th Aug., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	1,911	4,021	..	2,110
Amount Rs.	984	2,330	..	1,346
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	37,100	20,083	17,017	..
Amount Rs.	10,519	4,837	5,682	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	368	319	49	...
Amount Rs.	42	78	...	36
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	...	..	...
Amount Rs.	..	...	..	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,575	6,426	2,149	..
Amount Rs.	6,791	5,657	1,134	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	6,631	2,500	4,131	..
Amount Rs.	1,026	197	829	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	5,470	3,009	2,461	..
Amount Rs.	1,813	1,169	654	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,646	1,875	771	...
Amount Rs.	1,015	882	163	...
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,307	1,714	593	..
Amount Rs.	2,340	1,790	550	..
STONE—				
Weight Mds.	23,443	1,919	21,524	..
Amount Rs.	1,863	146	1,717	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	4,150	2,232	1,918	..
Amount Rs.	2,784	1,263	1,521	..
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	8,305	281	8,024	..
Amount Rs.	1,629	34	1,595	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	43,277	30,930	12,347	...
Amount Rs.	18,279	10,646	7,633	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,44,183	75,309	68,874	...
Amount Rs.	49,115	29,019	20,096	...

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, the case in which Peerbhoy Damjee charged Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy with cheating came on for further hearing. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, defended; and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the prosecution. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Payne submitted for the consideration of the court whether the prosecution had really been prejudiced or had suffered any loss by reason of what had taken place. He pointed out that notwithstanding the prosecution did not take a transfer from the first mortgagee, Ramjee Madhowjee, and took a fresh mortgage from the defendant, the prosecutor having by the transaction paid off the first mortgage, he had accepted the responsibility; and Mr. Turner's position with regard to the property in question, as claiming a charge on the property subject to Ramjee Madhowjee's mortgage, was not altered; that, in fact, Mr. Turner could not claim a priority over the prosecutor's mortgage, the prosecutor having paid Ramjee Madhowjee without notice of any other claim on the property. Consequently there were no grounds for the prosecution at all. Besides, the prosecutor or his solicitors never applied to Mr. Turner to know if he ever claimed such priority. Mr. Payne read the letter which his firm wrote to Mr. Turner and the reply which was received, in which Mr. Turner stated that no inquiries were made of him by or on behalf of the prosecutor, and that he did not claim any priority over the prosecutor's mortgage. Mr. Payne further stated that the prosecutor in this case had been very hasty in taking the present proceedings.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee thereupon agreed that Mr. C. Tyabjee should communicate with Mr. Turner upon the subject, and that upon Mr. C. Tyabjee receiving a reply from Mr. Turner that he did not claim any priority over the prosecutor's mortgage, the prosecution should be withdrawn. His Worship accordingly adjourned the case to Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., to allow time to Mr. C. Tyabjee to communicate with Mr. Turner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Clan Alpine, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past-seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·768
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	461
Fall of Rain*	0·14
Total fall during month	2·35
" " " year	56·99

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. J. B. Sparks, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. A. Boyle, and Miss Harte.
For Brindisi—Major Palmer, Mr. F. W. Holderness, and Mr. G. D. Billings.
For Venice—Sir Charles Harvey.
For Zanzibar.—Mr. Syed Abdoola.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

JAITHA AKHA AND OTHERS *vs.* VULLIBHOY CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

ONE of the plaintiffs and the defendant appeared in person. Plaintiff applied for a consent decree for Rs. 3,567, [illegible], with stay of execution till the 15th October [illegible]. The defendant consenting, the court [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]

THE [illegible] paying [illegible] party [illegible] therefore [illegible] and it [illegible]

THE DISTU[illegible]

ON Thursday evening, the 10th [illegible] 7-30 p. m. the native portion of the town of Kar[illegible] was the scene of a shameful and disorderly disturbance, which resulted in several men being sent to hospital, all more or less severely injured. It appears from the information we have received, that the *emeute* originated by a sepoy of the 2nd Beloochees, assaulting a woman of ill-fame in the town, who complained to the police, stating that the Belooche had come to her house asking for a light for his *bhedee*, but on her informing him that she had no matches, he without any provocation maltreated her in a fearful manner. Acting on this statement of the woman, the police arrested the delinquent, and were marching him up to the lock-up when he was rescued by four other sepoys of the same regiment. After freeing their comrade, our heroes proceeded towards camp, and as the *malakhara* or native athletic sports were being held, they naturally wended their steps thitherwards, and informed some men of their corps who were witnessing the sports of what befell them in the town, and we presume exaggerating the details according to their own fashion. Their brethren in arms, incited by the recital of the story, resolved to avenge the insult offered to their comrade, and when they had arrived at the proper pitch of enthusiasms, they charged in a body down the road leading to the native town, yelling most frantically, and driving away every policeman they came in contact with, with sticks and stones. When they approached the Executive Engineer's Office, they took it into their heads to furnish themselves with the stakes that environ the compound, and thus armed, made their way into the town. The first place that they attacked was the old market, and here they assaulted every human being they came nigh; as if the demon of mischief had possessed them. Not satisfied with venting their fury here, they rushed into all the Bunnia's shops they found open, and began systematically demolishing everything they could lay their hands on—tearing up cloths, smashing bedsteads, and throwing them out into the street. The copper and cloth merchants and confectioners in the town fared the worst, for the rioters seized upon all the copper and metal utensils and battered them out of all shape. The stairs, windows, and railings of several houses belonging to the wealthier inhabitants, were literally smashed to atoms, and the inmates had to flee for their lives from the yelling mob. Here it may be as well to mention that the bad characters which infest the native town, taking advantage of the emeute, entered the houses that had been broken into by the Beloochees, and begun looting in great style. It is reported that about 300 men of the regiment were engaged in the row, and as they were all dressed in plain clothes, it was impossible to discover whether any of the number were non-commissioned officers. The streets in which the riot had been at its worst, presented a very dilapidated appearance, scarcely a house but had been damaged in some way or other; shops swept clean of their contents, and heaps of stones testifying that the rioters were well provided with ammunition. Some of the poorer women were uttering bitter lamentations over their demolished household gods; and others sitting on their doorsteps, the very pictures of despair, with their property lying in a broken and confused heap about them. The looters, proceeded from one residence to another, and were still at work when the police arrived. Four or five Bunnias were struck about the head—one we are led to understand being in a very critical state. Two others were both struck over the head, and were sent to hospital. One of them says he has been robbed of Rs. 1,200 worth of gold ornaments, another to the tune of Rs. 3,000, principally consisting of gold and silver ornaments and a quantity of pearls. Altogether about 25 or 30 men have been more or less seriously injured, and many more have bruises on various parts of their bodies. After the mob had been dispersed by the police, groups of men were to be seen collecting their scattered utensils, and in some instances vowing vengeance on the budmashes. They are of course naturally indignant that the police were not there to protect them—for the mob had done most of the mischief before a sufficient body of police had arrived to check them. They say hard things about our worthy Superintendent, and it would appear that it might have been a wise precaution to have had a sufficient police force stationed near the native town, when it was known that the Beloochees were about to leave the station. The police remained however in the vicinity in strong force all during the night, the panic in the town was intense, but no further attempts at disturbance were made. At 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday the Gooshees living in Bagdadee Lines turned out in large numbers estimated at about a thousand men with heavy cudgels in their hands yelling frantically and ready for a *melee*. The Mukhtyaker and Mr. Nujmoodeen with a number of armed police dispersed them, and seized a large number of the weapons they had with them. But for about one hour the excitement and panic among the people were very great. The shops were closed and the people shut their doors. Such is the story which we gleaned rather imperfectly from the officials of the Fouzdaree. The next question that suggests itself is—who will indemnify the shroffs, cloth and copper merchants and others for their losses, which, we understand, Rs. 20,000 would probably not suffice to cover. Many of the sufferers belong to the poorer classes who can ill-afford to lose what little they have, and that too for no fault of theirs. We do not mean to cast reflections on any one in particular, but it certainly looks bad that a riot like the present can take place in Karachi without being checked before it has time to show itself. There can be no doubt that the police force is lamentably deficient in numbers; and if they are to be looked to, to put down disturbances like these, their numbers must be increased. On Thursday night every man in the force was on duty, both European and Native, as they have to be when any unusual disturbances occur, and in consequence there is no reserve to fall back upon in case of a number of the men being placed *hors de combat*. The police invariably come in for a sound raking of abuse in occurrences of this nature from the sufferers, but this feeling, though it is perhaps natural in the first outbreak of their indignation, at the treatment they have received, we think does the police injustice; for although they were unprepared for the outbreak, when once aware of its danger, they did their utmost to suppress it in as short a time as possible.—*Beacon*, August 12.

MADRAS.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINES.—About a week ago there was a change in the weather for the better in Wynaad; but this lasted for only a few days, when the mist and rain resumed the usual persistency. We are glad to learn from a letter dated 11th that the rain is abating, and there is a promise of fine weather which will, we hope, facilitate the work on the mines which has been thrown back considerably.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.—The Chief Court has closed at Lahore; and with the exception of Mr. Berkeley, who has gone home on leave, and whose period of service on the Bench has expired, the judges have gone to Simla, where the Court opens on Tuesday next.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FRENCH IRONCLADS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE number of French ironclads ready for immediate service in the Mediterranean has been increased from nine to fifteen. Of these vessels three form the so-called Levant Squadron, and are at the present moment anchored off Alexandria; six constitute the Squadron of Evolution, which has also been ordered to proceed into African waters; while the remaining six are fitting out in the home ports. With the exception of the ships forming the Squadron of Evolution, the great majority of the above-mentioned ironclads are, however, old vessels of small manœuvring power, of no great speed; comparatively speaking, lightly armed and thinly armoured, and are, in a word, in no way fit to be classed as efficient line-of-battle ships. The three vessels lying off Alexandria are La Galissoniere, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Conrad; the Thetis, and the Alma, the total crews of the three vessels numbering 1,850 officers and men of all ranks. Of these three ships, La Galissoniere, of 4,487 tons displacement, launched ten years ago, in 1872, is an armour-plated wooden ship, and is officially described as a second-rate sea-going ironclad. She is protected by a belt of armour about the water-line extending to the height of the main deck beams; her battery is also armoured, and she has two armoured barbette turrets; but her armour is nowhere more than six inches thick. Her armament consists of six 24-centimetre (15½ tons) guns, four 12-centimetre pieces, too light to be accounted armour piercing guns; and six mitrailleuses, and consequently La Galissoniere cannot be said to be of any great strength either offensively or defensively. Her consorts in Egyptian waters, the Thetis and Alma, are even older, smaller, and weaker ships. Vessels of 3,621 and 3,788 tons displacement respectively, they were both launched i[illegible] 1867. Their hulls are of wood, and, like La Gal[illegible] soniere, they have a belt of armour, an armo[illegible] battery, and armoured barbette turrets. The ar[illegible] plates are, again, nowhere more than six thick; while the armament of the Alma consists of six 19-centimetre (8-tons) and of the Thetis of six 16-centimetre (5-tons) guns, each vessel carrying also six light pieces and six mitrailleuses.

In the Squadron of Evolution we find nearly all the most powerful of the French ironclads which are actually completed and available for service. The six vessels forming the squadron are the Redoubtable, Trident, Friedland, Colbert, Ocean, and Marengo. Of these the Redoubtable is the latest launched structurally the strongest, slightly the largest, and much the most thickly armoured, though offensively she is of no greater power than many of her consorts. Of 8,854 tons displacement, the Redoubtable is built of iron and steel and is protected about the water-line by a belt of armour 15 inches thick. The battery is protected by 10-inch plates and forward and abaft the sides of the ship are given a rank tumble home, so that, as the battery itself rises straight to the spar deck, a clear fore and aft, as well as a beam, fire can be obtained. In this battery are placed six 27-centimetre (23-ton) guns, while two other similar guns are mounted en barbette on the top of the a battery, one on either side, having a clear firing angle of 180 deg. The gun slides alone of these guns are protected by armour; but a musket-proof shield is mounted on the forward part of the slides to give some protection to the crews working [illegible] guns. On the spar deck also a battery of six [illegible] (2-ton) guns is mounted; while eight [illegible]ete the armament of the ship. [illegible] Colbert, Friedland, and [illegible] the Redoubtable, and [illegible] the th[illegible] and sh[illegible] consorts. Th[illegible] vessel of 7,749 tons [illegible] launched in 1869, a wooden v[illegible] heavy armament of each consists of [illegible] metre (23-ton) and four 24-centimetre (15½-ton) mounted partly in an armoured battery, partly in unarmoured barbette turrets. There is no fore and aft fire from the battery, but the barbette turrets, just over the corners of the latter, project nearly half their diameter beyond it, thus allowing the guns in them to be trained through a wide angle.

Passing on to the ships last commissioned to form the second or reserve squadron, we find among them the most powerful ironclad as yet completed for the French Navy, four old armoured frigates, and one old ironclad corvette. The Devastation, launched only in 1879, is an iron and steel vessel of 9,639 tons displacement. In her general plan she is similar to the Redoubtable, but she carries four 34-centimetre (47-ton) and two 27-centimetre (23-ton) guns instead of eight pieces of the latter calibre. She is also better protected than any of the above-described French ironclads, her armour at its thickest parts consisting of 16½-inch plates, while she also possesses greater manœuvring power, being fitted with twin screws. The Heroine, Savoie, Revanche, and Surveillance, are all broadside frigates, armoured over the whole hull and belonging to the earliest type of ironclad. Their tonnage varies from 5,896 to 6,220 tons, and they were all launched in 1864 and and 1865—in the first days, that is to say, of ironclad reconstruction. Their armour is nowhere more than six inches thick, and the principal part of the armament of each is formed by eight 24-centimetre (15½-ton) guns. The Atalante, finally, is an armoured wooden vessel of 3,825 tons displacement, launched in 1868, armed with six 19-centimetre (8-ton) guns, and protected with 6-inch armour.

It may be added that the total crews of the French ironclad ships off Alexandria comprise 1,850 of all ranks, those of the Squadron of Evolution 4,220, and those of the Second Squadron 4,050.—*Standard.*

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

AN Act of Parliament has just been issued amending and partially repealing the statute 4 George IV. relative to the interment or persons who have committed suicide, and in whose cases a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "felo de se." It is well known that under the law to which we have just referred, cap. 52, the barbarous old practice of burying the corpse of the self-murderer with a stake through his heart, at the intersection of four highways, was abrogated; and that it was directed that the body should be buried at night in a churchyard, but without any Christian rites. The new Act recites that the interment shall now take place under the coroner's warrant in any of the ways prescribed by the Burial Act of 1880; but the denial of the rites of Christian burial is continued. It has often been argued that to refuse Christian burial to the remains of those who had committed the sin of self-slaughter is as illogical as it is cruel, seeing that a portion of the Burial Service is read over the condemned murderer who is going to the gallows. To this argument, however, the rejoinder is obvious that the murderer who is about to be hanged may be assumed to have repented of the crime for which he is about to suffer death; whereas the committing of suicide by a person of sound mind is, "ipso facto" a proof of his having died in a state of hardened impenitence. This position might of course be met by acute casuists with fifty pleas in sur-rebuttal; but it must not be forgotten that "felo de se" is an offence against the law ecclesiastical, which in the sixth century decreed that there should be no sacramental commemoration for such as committed self-murder. The ecclesiastical canon was made statute law by Parliament at the time of the Reformation. The common sense as well as the humanity of coroners' juries has impelled them, from the time of Shakespeare downwards, to return a verdict of "felo de se" in as few cases as possible. Since the beginning of the present century indeed that finding has been usually reserved for persons of notoriously bad character who have consummated a career of profligacy and idleness by making away with themselves, or for criminals who have committed murder and who have afterwards committed suicide to avoid the punishment due to their guilt. In the last-named category perhaps one of the most remarkable and ghastly cases is that of the man Williams, alias Murphy, a seaman, who at the end of December, 1811, was arrested on a charge of having foully and brutally murdered Mr. Marr, his wife, and infant child, and also Mr. Williamson. These horrible assassinations were all committed in the Mileend district. Williams was arrested on suspicion and committed to Coldbath Fields, where he destroyed himself, and a coroner's jury having sat on his remains and returned a verdict of "felo de se" the neighbours of the murdered man determined that the suicide should have a public and exemplary funeral. At ten o'clock on the night of Monday, the [illegible] December, the high constable of the Parish of St. George's-in-the-East went to Coldbath Fields and demanded the body of Williams, which, being delivered to him, was placed uncoffined in a hackney coach and conveyed to St. George's Watchhouse, known as the "Roundabout." There the corpse was flung for the night into the black-hole. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the high constable arrived at the watchhouse with his assistants, bringing with them a cart, in which had been fitted up a stage or platform, forming an inclined plane, on which the body rested, with a cord round the waist and the head towards the horse. The inanimate form was clad in blue cloth trousers and a white shirt, the sleeves of which were tucked up to the elbow, but it had neither coat nor waistcoat. On the right-hand side of the head was fixed pependicularly the maul, on the left the ripping chisel, and above the head the iron crow, being the implements with which the Marrs had been murdered; while parallel to the crow was the stake destined to be driven through the suicide's body. A procession was then formed comprising the Constable of Shadwell, the Collector of King's Taxes, the Superintendent of Lascars in the East India Company's Service, all mounted on grey horses, the constables, headborroughs, and patrols all armed with cutlasses, "The beadle of St. George's in his official dress," and winding up with the cart containing the body. A ten minutes' halt was made opposite the house of the murdered Marr family, and again in front of the residence of the deceased Mr. Williamson, and the dismal cortége proceeded along Ratcliffe-highway until it reached a turnpike gate where four roads met. There a hole four feet deep had been dug, and about noon the corpse was trundled out of the cart into this shallow pit, which had been purposely excavated so that the body could not lie at full length. The sharpened stake was immediately driven through the heart, amidst the shouts and execrations of an immense multitude.

It would not seem to have struck any persons of intelligence or culture at the precise time when these ghastly proceedings were taking place that the behaviour of the parochial authorities of St. George's, to say nothing of the Collector of King's Taxes, the Superintendent of Lascars in the East India Company's service, and the Beadle of St. George's in his official dress, had been, on the whole, about as barbarous as that of the South Sea savages who slaughtered and devoured the body of Captain Cook. Looking at the general state of manners at the time, there was little that was surprising in the transactions at the East-end. In the preceding year, 1810, a wretch named Viguers had been pilloried opposite the Mansion House, and had suffered all that could be inflicted by mud, rotten eggs, and potatoes. At the bottom of Norris-street, Haymarket, no fewer than six criminals were placed on one and the same day in the Pillory. They were brought from Newgate to the Haymarket in an open cart, and pelted all the way; and as soon a[illegible] convenient ring could be formed by the constab[illegible] a number of women, provided with basketsfu[illegible] offensive projectiles, were admitted int[illegible] charmed circle and mauled the offenders a[illegible] leisure. Barbarism was rampant everywhe[illegible] public whipping of women was yet un[illegible] the madhouses were dens of [illegible] human torture; and the barrack-y[illegible] periodically so many shamples. [illegible] 1810, William Clifford, a pri[illegible] Veteran battalion, who had been [illegible] receive one thousand lashes for s[illegible] underwent part of his doom [illegible] suffering seven hundred and fi[illegible] Chilman, a private in the Be[illegible] regiment of local militia, was [illegible] dination to receive eight [illegible] punishment to the uttermo[illegible] him at Chatham. On [illegible] Cobbett, for protesting [illegible] against the barbarity [illegible] imprisoned for two [illegible] thousand pounds. [illegible] miserable wretches [illegible] as stealing shee[illegible] notes, and inju[illegible] There was sc[illegible] without its g[illegible] cage the skel[illegible] crows had [illegible] village wi[illegible] there was [illegible] baiting [illegible] year w[illegible] duck-[illegible] Cru[illegible] ha[illegible] co[illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERING FIRMS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have for sale at their rooms a small quantity of ships' brass scuttles, complete, of various sizes.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—
- 5 cases coloured prints.
- 2 cases blue army cloth.
- 3 bales grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., and by order of Mr. Goolamhusan Keekabhoy—

C. & Co.
G K 1-25—25 cases slates, ex s.s. Arcot.
Bombay

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 16th August, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their sale room by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court :—

In Re Hurry Canjee, trading as Norrondass Hurridass, an Insolvent—
- 19 bags of wheat.
- 59 bags of linseed.
- 1 Williams' beam scale with weights.

In Re Manockjee Pestonjee Henderson and others, carried on business as Pestonjee Hormusjee and Sons, Insolvents :—couch, writing, desk, copying press, iron chest, chairs, pictures, mehia seat, telescope, &c.

In Re Thucker Megjee Laljee, an insolvent—
Ivory bangles and common scales with weights.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT CHURNEY & PALLOW-ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Josee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 21st day of December, 1878, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardasir Ookerjee Engineer, the following landed property, viz :—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of two stories covered with tiles, built on a parcel of ground, being part of the oart or plantation called Patamody, situate without the Fort of Bombay near the part of Churney and in the Pallow-road, now commonly called Girgaum-road, on the east side thereof, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, containing by admeasurement 279 8-9ths square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 733, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28, and bounded on the east by the property of Framjee Furdoonjee Cooper, on the west by Girgaum-road, on the north by the property of Sakkaram Bundoo, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Dorabjee Mehta, which the said premises were formerly and at present in the occupation of the said Ardasir Okerjee Engineer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No.—, Hummum-street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 110, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich star-cut glassware, superior porcelainware, a double-barrelled breech-loading pin-fire gun by Geo. Lofley in case, a large size real Brussels carpet, real Japanese and China flower-vases, rich porcelain table ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, in gilt frames and English made lady's saddles, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major P. MURPHY, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, superior dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, butter pot, hot-water and vegetable dishes, biscuit box, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, fruit knives and forks in cases, oval and round waiters, tea and coffee service, teapot, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's table cuttlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, card, oblong, writing, round, side and Madras pattern, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing-room, easylow straight arm, rocking and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, toilet stand with mirror, lady's writing table, music bookstand, toilet and hat stands, carved flower stand, iron bedstead, campcots, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers, a handsome teakwood almyra with mirror, dressing and cheval glasses, glass door cupboards, double screen, double light hanging argand lamp, real Brussels carpet, real Japanese and China flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, table and hanging lamps, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, and English made lady's saddle, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to [redacted]

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

NO APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the PATRIOTIC FUND which may be received after the 15th September, 1882, will be considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD,
Simla, 4th August, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

[illegible] be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in September next TENDERS will be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of RAILWAY between HOSPETT and HUBLI, a distance of about 90 miles. Drawings and bills of quantities will then be ready.

G. M. STEWART, Agent,
Southern Maharatta Railway Company.
Poona, 24th June, 1882.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

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NUMBER IS NOW 444.

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Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
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Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star..........	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars......	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior		

[redacted]

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the Accounts made up to June 30, 1882.
2ND.—To declare a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE VICTORIA COTTON, GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts.
2ND.—To declare a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5 p.m. (Madras time).

To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts made up to June 30th, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

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" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

" ROYAL CHARTER " CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* " GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

THORPE AND CO.

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the newest and most approved shapes' made specially to stand the Climate, and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen...	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

" My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

" Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

" Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

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CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons, Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.

SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.
Rs. 68 to Rs. 108.
Others differing—Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash, and other Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
With Electro-plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
CASKS ON STAND, One or three. With tap and measure for wine or spirits.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 20.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.
INKSTANDS Rs. 53.

July 24 1882

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand " CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the " CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., " Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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Pocket Sets.
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Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
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Sundries.

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Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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Oil Colours in tubes.
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Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	
Silks Black ... .from	2 4	per yard.	Dresses Ready made ... ...from	3 8	each.
Ditto Colored ... ... „	2 11	„	Ditto Ball ... ... „	9 0	„
Satins all shades ... ... „	1 9	„	Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Velvets ... ... „	2 0	„	Flowers Ditto ..		
Velveteens colored ... ... „	1 8	„	Feathers Ditto ...		
Ditto Black... ... ... „	1 8	„	Fans Ditto ...		
Sateens all Shades ... ... „	0 8	„	Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Grenadines ... ... „	0 5	„	Handkerchiefs... ... ...from	1 8	dozen.
Alpacas ... ... „	0 6	„	Gloves Kid white and colored... „	1 4	per pair.
Serges Blue ... ... „	1 2	„	„ „ Black and colored „	1 8	„
Muslins white and fancy, ... „	0 4½	„	„ Silk Black ... ... „	0 15	„
Lawns ... . „	0 2½	„	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons... „	1 6	„
Merinos all Shades ... ... „	1 6	„	„ „ „ 3 Buttons... „	1 12	„
„ Black ... ... „	0 13½	„	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for... „	0 8	„
Pompadours, fast colours ... „	0 5	„	Linen Collars all shapes ...from	2 12	dozen.
Batistes all shades ... ... „	0 6	„	Linen Cuffs ... ... „	4 2	„
Nets all colors ... ... „	0 6	„	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8	each.
Frillings ... ... „	0 1½	„	Ditto untrimmed ... ... „	0 12	„
Cash's Frillings all widths ...			Hats Riding ... ... „	5 12	each.
Fringes Black Silk ... ... „	0 14	„	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

POONA,
1, East Street.

[redacted] PILE AND CO.,
AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

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Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

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A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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Premiums periodically reduced.

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Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

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CAWNPORE.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done,

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

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Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See " The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne " on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum............	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.